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VOL. XII NO. 50— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Moolton @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer.	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
13th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

P & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

27th Feb. ..	LAHORE *	..	5,252
8th March ..	DOGRA*	..	5,138
15th ,, ..	MIRZAPORE*	..	5,715
18th ,, ..	SOUDAN†	..	5,696
30th ,, ..	ALIPORE*	..	5,272
5th May ..	SICILIA	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Feb. ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
29th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh viaKarachi 9 a. m.
1st March ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
3rd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war
5th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14thFeb.	28thFeb.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi		19th ,,	4th March
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5303	26th ,,	11thMar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	5374	10th	31st ,,
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
		5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

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For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Hongkong	480	370	208	136	108
Shanghai	540	390	240	160	130
Kobe	510	360	288	195	165

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Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K LINE.
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	27th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7547	14th Apr.	28th April

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Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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A R9894

WANTED—A competent LINE ETCHER for photo engraving, salary offered Rs. 50/- or over. Apply FRANK T. COOPER, Willingdon West, Santa Cruz.
A R9897

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS. All round India. For particulars write with reply card to M.G. MEHTA, Durgapur via Cutch Mandvi.
A R9898

WANTED—HINDU CLERK matriculated, preferably of the National University, knowing Modi and Typewriting. Apply with terms to GOVIND TRIMBAK TEMBE, Architect Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R9878

WANTED—Smart SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, well versed with all sorts of office routine, Salesmen, Local and Travelling Canvassers on commission basis. Apply personally with original testimonials, to K. C. MARROTT, Bible Society Building, 166 Hornby Road, Fort.
A 19049

WANTED for up-country, an INDIAN 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER of some years standing, one with electrical knowledge preferred. Applying stating age, qualifications, salary wanted with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A19050

WANTED.—HEAD ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY for a big Joint Stock Company on East Coast. Only persons having vast and varied experience of large limited liabilities concerns, particularly Textile Mills and having thorough knowledge of all work pertaining shares, etc., need apply at once with references and salary required to Messrs. RUTTONSHAW AKELLA & CO., Temple Street, COCANADA.
A R9875

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R9767

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C R9577

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Alps Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival in the 27th February from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NEW TIME-TABLE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will be brought into force from 1st March, 1924.
The alterations are slight with the exception of the following:—
Nos. 17 Down and 18 Up S. E. Passenger trains will run through between V. Terminus and Bezwada instead of between V. Terminus and Raichur to the following Time-Table:—

17 DOWN.

		H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	0-15
Wadi	Arr.	23-55
	Dep.	1-30
Bezwada	Arr.	17-55

18 UP.

		H.M.
Bezwada	Dep.	5-55
Wadi	Arr.	22-30
	Dep.	23-10
V. Terminus	Arr.	22-35

A passenger train carrying 3rd class passengers in connection with these trains will run each way between Wadi and Raichur to the following timings:—

159 DOWN PASS.

		H.M.
Wadi	Dep.	0-15
Raichur	Arr.	8-5

160 UP PASS.

		H.M.
Raichur	Dep.	19-30
Wadi	Arr.	22-35

A new train carrying parcels and passengers will be run each way between Bhusawal and Nagpur to the following timings:—

355 DOWN PARCEL & PASSENGER.

		H.M.
Bhusawal	Dep.	20-0
Nagpur	Arr.	10-15

356 UP PARCEL & PASS. TRAIN.

		H.M.
Nagpur	Dep.	18-15
Bhusawal	Arr.	6-0

12 Up Inter and Third Class Express from Poona will stop at Dadar and Byculla.
101 Up Lucknow Express will leave Lucknow at 23-0 instead of 21,50 and arrive Jhansi at 6-35.
A new suburban train will be introduced between Victoria Terminus and Kurla to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		H.M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	9-15
Kurla	Arr.	9-56

UP.

		H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	10-15
V. Terminus	Arr.	10-57

For timings of other trains see Sheet Time-Tables exhibited at stations.
A complete New Time-Table price annas two will be issued for the use of the public in place of the present One Anna Time-Table.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
C19055

NOTICE OF LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificates for debentures No. 33/34 of the Ahmedabad Pranti Railway Coy, Ltd., standing in the name of Virmati Tansukhlal Parekh and Tansukhlal Vithaldas Parekh, and five (5) share certificates Nos. 2869/70, 4653/54, 993 in the name of Dhirajlal Morarbhai, and (5) share certificates Nos. 4023, 4522, 7008, 8431, 10,91 in the name of Nanabhai M. Chothia in the books of The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., have been lost, stolen or mislaid.
The public are hereby warned, against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

TANSUKHLAL VITHALDAS PAREKH,
Keshavasram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
M9899

LOST

PORT TRUST BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT NO. 1, Bond No 2025, dated 4-2-21 for 60 Cases Brandy issued to Messrs. Hopes, Ltd., Calcutta, has been LOST or MISLAID. Failing production of the original to the Manager, Land and Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, within seven days from issue of this notice he will issue a duplicate to Messrs. HOPES LTD., cancelling the original.
R9884

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASSUM HUSSEIN, Late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Cutlery Merchant. .....Deceased.

DADA HUSSEIN TOFFIC, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Cutlery Merchant, residing at Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of February 1924.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL.
Petitioner's Attorneys
C19066

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 362 OF 1923.

KASHIBAI, widow of Thacker Lalji Karson, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, without the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) VALUBAI, widow of Jetha Narsi both in her personal capacity and as administratrix of the estate of Jetha Narsi. (2) LAKSHMIBAI, daughter of Jetha Narsi. (3) BHAGWAN JAGJIVAN and (4) TRICAM JAGJIVAN, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, ... Defendants.

To,

(1) NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
Attorneys for the first defendant

or

VALUBAI, widow and administratrix of Jetha Narsi.
(2) Laxmibai daughter of Jetha Narsi
(3) Bhagwan Jagjivan and
(4) Tricam Jagjivan.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon. Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mulla on the 6th day of March, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, (S. T.) or soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard by Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff.

1. For an order for decree absolute that the property described in Schedule A to the preliminary decree herein, dated 20th day of February, 1923, be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
2. That the plaintiff might be given liberty to bid.
3. That the sale should be held at the mortgaged premises.
4. That the net sale proceeds be applied in or towards payment of the decretal amount including further interest and costs of and incidental to the said application for decree absolute and of this application, and
5. That the Receiver may be ordered to pay over to the plaintiff in satisfaction pro tanto of the decretal amount all moneys recovered by him from time to time after deducting his commission.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1924.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Copy affidavit of plaintiff dated the 30th day of January, 1924, in support of Notice of Motion will be used at the time of argument of above Notice of Motion. C19057

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai FATMABAI, widow of Sidick Haji Ahmed, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant of no profession .....Deceased.

NOORMAHOMED SIDICK, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a servant in the employ of Esmail Haji Bakar, residing at Bhusari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATELL.

The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19065

AUCTION SALE.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

BONAFIDE SALE
OF VALUABLE JEWELLED ORNAMENTS

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

Ordinary Original Civil Suit No. 3795 of 1923.

Seth Jasinglal Popatlal & Co.,.....Plaintiffs

v/s.

Javeri Sorabji Edulji ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree obtained in the above suit certain Jewelled Ornaments will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of the undersigned at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the presence of the Solicitors Messrs. Smetham Berne and Lambert. Unique opportunity for rich persons. Catalogues ready: will be supplied free on application. Ornaments are open for inspection.

THE INDIAN AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 500 BRAS SAND.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will to-day THURSDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagoan Bhandarwada Reservoir.
About 500 Bras sand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, PAPERS GREY SHIRTINGS, AND MOTOR LORRY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st March, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.
By order of the Banks concerned.
17 cases stationery.
1 bale papers.
By order of the Office concerned.
43 pieces grey shirtings No. 8770 yards 38.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4323 of 1923 (Nasarwanji Kharsetji v. Jehangir Hormusji Writer).
1 motor lorry No. 256 in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th February 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 79, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

BONA FIDE SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ALL FURNITURE OF THE GIRGAUM BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Bombay Co-operative Stores Ltd., sell by Public Auction this day THURSDAY, the 28th February 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) all the furniture including glass door, cupboards, show cases, stands, counters, chairs, stools, window show cases, etc., etc., pertaining to the Branch Shop of the above Stores at Soman Building, Girgaum Road, as this branch has to be removed from these premises.
Private offers will also be accepted.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance must be paid and delivery taken of, the same day.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size season figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.
By the order of the concerned, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves message, Bathing girl, Algerian hunting, Cindrella, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 season figures, etc. etc.

Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE, on SUNDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid oak teak and blackwood carved and plain household and office furniture, Cottage piano, and its player 1 cabinet size music organ playing by its roller, 1 large size best English steel safe, gramophone with records pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Raval Building, opp. N. Powel and Co., Lamington Road.
Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table chairs, oakwood English inlaid sideboard with carved railing dumb-waiter velvet lined large drawing room sofa, piano, pianola cabinet music organ playing by its Rollers Hornless and cabinet gramophone large and small roll top writing tables file cabinet silver show case, drawing room cabinets with sofa, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden beds English large size best steel fire proof safe, wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th February 1924.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to.—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mahatma Gandhi

TO BE SEEN ON THE SCREEN OF YOUR

NOVELTY CINEMA

FROM

SATURDAY 1st March, 1924.

A Topical Film of Mahatma Gandhi's Illness and Release, taken with the greatest difficulty!

See the Sassoon Hospital, Poona!

See the Cottage where Mahatmaji is at present staying

See Mahatmaji's Operation

See Mahatmaji reading in the Cottage

See H. E. The Governor of Bombay

See Col. Maddock, Major Cowley, Drs. Gokhale, Date and Phatak and Ben Anasuya!

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
"O LADY O"
CINEMA at 6-30 p.m
"LONESOME CORNERS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE LAW AND THE WOMAN"
Adapted From "The Woman in the case"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "SHANGHAIED".

NOVELTY
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE
Presents
FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION
in 8 reels
with
MAE MARSH
AUBREY SMITH
and an all star cast.
The greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
Costing over £50,000.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p.m
Daily:—5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT Presents
MINAL DEVI
or THE SIN REDEEMED
Indian drama in 7 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Imperial Super Photo Play
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE
Saturday 1st March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S. T.).
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

CAUSES LIST.

(THURSDAY, 28th February.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1523-21—Wadia G. and Co., The Sumitomo Bank Ltd., vs Thakersidas Nandlal a firm, N.C. Dalal and Co.,
2578-21—Bhaishankar K. & G., Wassanji Thakersey Haini and anr, v. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh, Motichand and D.
3382-19—Little and Co., Girdharlal Goverdhandas vs Maganlal Dullabhai, N.C. Dalal & Co.
1125-21—M.B. Chothia & Co., M.J. Thanawalla and Co., vs Tampavati Cotton Rope Mfg. Co., Pandia & Co.
5322-21—M.B. Chothia & Co., Raojibhai Keshavji a firm, vs Kansara Gangaram Narottam & anr., Craigie B & C. Shroff & V.
2822-20—Payne & Co, H.J. Hormusji Sons a firm, vs Haridas Kapoor & anr, Ardeshir H.D. & Co.
5806-21 Ferreira & Val, Mulraj Goculdas Nensey & anr, vs Girdharlal Dharsey, S.N. Nanavaty. Pt. Hd. 23-11-23.
3821-21—Tyabji D. & Co., The Hon'ble The Advocate General vs Haji Suleman and ors, Rustomji & Gin., Tyabji D. & Co.
32-19—Dastur & Co., Ratanchand Tallakchand Master and anr, vs Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla & anr, Craigie B & C.
3880-21—Motichand & D., Goculdas Deoji a firm, vs Narottam Motichand a firm, Chitnis and K.
456-20—Shamrao M. & H., Manchand Valchand & Co., vs Tribhuwan Baghunath & anr, Pandia & Co.
4132-21—Mehta L. & Co., Ranchordas Govindji Asher, vs Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm, N.C. Dalal & Co. Pt. Hd.
1860-22—Judah & Sal, Mahomed Abdulla Mahomed Esmail Mukri vs Vassant Vassudeo Patil & ors, G.B. Pandya.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
33-47-23—Jamsedji R and D, Rehmanbai widow and others, Abdul Latiff Ahmed and another, Dahptary F and D, Maniar and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES
3239-19—Malvi M.R. and Co., Harsukhdas Jodhuraj, Gadgil Samant and Co., Dikshit M and Co., Raghvaya N. and Co.
718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co., Ratansey Deoparsan Ferriera and V.
1259-20—Matubhai J and M., Amulakchand Mohanlal, Iswardas Mohanlal Mody and anr, Motichand and D.
1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Peraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.
1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.
1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.
1369-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.
1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.
1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co
1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.
1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co
1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.
1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
1547-26—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai vs Ratilal Cooverji Mody and Co.
1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons vs B Maneeklal and Co, Motichand and D.
4369-21—Manilal and K. Sonubai vs Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandya.
3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladhar v Laxmibai widow and ors, Captain and V.
3409-19—Raghvaya N and Co Jurmal Gada Vasudeviah and Rajanar—Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.
3410-19—Do Rajah Nagaih—Do do.
3411-19.—Do Jamal Gada Vasudeviah and Bros Do Do.
3412-19—Do Jamal Gada Narayan Do Do.
110-20—Bhaishanker K and G Hargowandas Ranchoddas Ransy Kanji,—Mulla and M.
144-20—Do Do Do Do Do.
383-20—Motichand and D Madhavram Rangoomal, vs Pestonji Keshvlal N C Dalal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER OF REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.
1680-21—Forbes and Co, Bai Perojbai and others Rustomji Framji Merchant and others—Munsukhlal H M and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
2018-22—Mehta L and Co, Bai Diwalibai widow v Hargowandas Chhaganlal a firm, Amarchand and Mang, Jamshedji R and D.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
1225-17—Himlal and Co Adamji Babarji Amti' alf widow and others Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Payne and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
4860-21—Amarchand and Mang, Hiralal Vithaldas and anr v Baldeodas Harivallabhdas and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.
4876-21—Amarchand and Mang, Hiralal Vithaldas and anr v Hargowandas Chhaganlal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.
1363-18—Dabholkar and J, Bai Veshwanibai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bandare, Chitnis K and M.
4862-21—Vachha and Co, The Jewellery Consignment v The Galliara Electric and Trading Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, Vachha and Co, Hiralal and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
4446-21—Kanga and Co, Chaturbhuj Thodmal and anr v Tuljiram Goculdas and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4886-21—Motichand and D, Harilal Meghji v Bhagwandas Khariwalla, Matubhai J and M.
4887-21—Captain and V, Charandas Chaturbhuj v Morarji Mulraj and ors, Vachha and Co, Madhowji and Co, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramchand Shamji and Co a firm v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.
4989-21—In person, Motilal Mulji a firm v Patel Keshavlal Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4995-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.
5000-21—Dubash and Co, Narandas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.
5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.
5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.
5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.
5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Valji v Kooriammal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.
5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.
5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.
5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.
5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.
5073-21—Craigie B and C, Aslan Modhak Dossa v The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.
5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jassavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co, Ferreira and Val.
4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Deochand Jesma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.
4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co. Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.
4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.
4453-21—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Noorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON MR, JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
1399-21—Edgelow G W & Co., K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co, Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.
UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.
1792-23—In Person Chanduram Totaram vs. Charandas Atmaram.
2938-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshedi Mfg Co. and another, Ardeshir H D & Co.
2984-21—Pandia & Co., Hurgowandas Tulsidas and another v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Subnis & G.
2989-21—Mulji Th & Co., Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojzshah K Bami, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co., Kupaji Dolaji & Co. a firm v Bai Sakerbai widow ors, Vachha & Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th & Co., Makabhai Parpia & Son a firm v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne & Co.
3101-21—Payne & Co., Pestonji Cawasji Chinoy v Dosabhoy Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and Kher.
3105-21Sunderdas & Co., Sidney George and anr v Taparia & Sons a firm and ors, Khandwalla & Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L & Co.
3169-21—Madhowji & Co. N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas a firm, Motichand & D.
3165-21—Madhowji & Co., N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and Mirza.
3218-21—Tyebji D & Co., Jagmohandas Harilal & Co. a firm v Bhogilal Ranchhoddas & Co., Khandwalla & Co.
3221-21—Pandia & Co., Ramjiwan Nevetia a firm v Gopaldas Virji a firm, Dallas & Co. For Postponement.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D. K Worah & Co. a firm v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co a firm, Judah & Sol.
3285-21—Malvi M R & Co., Sitaram Shroff & Co., v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla & Co.
3301-21—Vachha & Co., Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D & Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R & Co., Zulekhabhai, Ibrahim Haji Guny Karim and ors, Matubhai J M, Nanu H & Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas & Co., Hanif Maulabaksh v Kulsum daughter of Karim and another, Mans H M & Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal & Co., Jaswant Vadilal a firm v Chotalal Samaldas a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.
2827-21—Motichand & D, Narottamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs. Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand & Mang.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1924.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.909	in.
Temperature of air	77.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.2	"
Dew point	66.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	69.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	"
Minimum " "	69.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,NW,NNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	173	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
W.	27	3 32	26 9	27	9 8	7 0
		16 41	26 2		21 26	20 6
Th.	28	4 30	25 10	28	10 4	17 6
		18 5	25 11		22 35	
F.	29	5 45	25 1	29	11 17	21 "
		19 38	26 3			17 7
	Mar.			Mar.	0 28	
S.	2	8 39	25 5	2	12 39	19 10
		21 48	27 10			17 0
M.	3	9 41	26 1	3	4 1	18 10
		22 32	28 5		15 54	16 7
Tu.	4	10 33	26 10	4	4 50	18 0
		23 11	28 10		16 41	16 5

MILL STORES MARKET.

February, 26.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton 15/403 Rs. 1/13/0.
Healds-Elastic Rs. 25/.
Healds-Wire Rs. 4/.
Reeds Re. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth-16-oz. Rs. 8/8/0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/.
Bandings-rim-scroll Re. 1/6/0
Banings-tubular Rs. 2/4/0.
Bobbins-Slubbing Rs. 25/.
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 23/.
Bobbins-Ring twist-5" Rs. 9/12/0.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

February, 26.

Quotations are:—
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/8/0.
Sodium Bichromate Rs. 37/.
Sodium Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/6/0.
Acetate Lead Rs. 47/.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22/.
Aniline Salt Re. 0/12/6.
Epsom Salt Rs. 3/8/0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/8/0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/12/0.
Caustic Soda Rs. 22/4/0.
Barrium Nitrate Re. 0/4/0.
Strontium Nitrate Re. 0/6/0.
Farina Rs. 18/8/0.

Mr. Joseph Trueman Mills, late Lord Mayor of Leighton Buzzard, has left over four millions sterling. He had estates in Norfolk and Bedfordshire and many interests in the city.—Reuter

Tokio.—Japan has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27.
Streetkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Moji Maru, Hobuki, Kobe.
Trevanian, Blake, Hull.
Bankura, Bannher, Busreh.
British Lantern, James, Mahomerah.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.
Steamer Gambada for Antwerp.
Steamer Mundra for Rangoon.
S S Streetkerk.—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Streetkerk 3822 tons Captain J E Coerkemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.
S S Riverway.—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Riverway, 2370 tons, Captain Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.
S S Moji Maru.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Moji Maru, 2202 tons, Captain K. Hobaki will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Trevanian.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Trevanian, 2740 tons, Captain C. Blake will sail to-day from harbour for Hull etc with a general cargo.
S S Bankura.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1905 tonts Captain V O Bannher, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh etc, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S British Lantern.—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Lantern, 4067 tons, Captain James will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Ct. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
4 Mandala 5190 Ant. NF M M & Co.
6 Mundra, 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4558 L'pool 10/3 K N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F Vel Bros.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co.
10 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
11c/ Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 26/3 K N & Co
12 Dumana 5112 Karachi N F M M & Co.
F Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk N F T M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Triesto 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.
16 Neipura 3647 Cal. N. F. M M & Co.
Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi N F., M M & Co.
3 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf, 28/2 M M & Co
5 Genl. Smuts 2698 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
6 Trevanian 2470, Hull 28/2 M M & CO.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co
12 & 13 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 10/3 T M & Co.
15 Sierra Leone 1932 Calcutta Graham & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada 3252 Karachi N F M M & Co.
C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalaterang 1464 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
F Mirzapore 4135 N F N F M M & Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
P Rio Claro 2510 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nankunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morae due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 5th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 26th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 26th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 16th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J. F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February. Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 14th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Evansville fixed) Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & A Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 19th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Rovenkerk due about 26th April Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 25th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Sierra Leone due about 26th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 3rd March Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilana due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 8th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 15th of March Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 27th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Alps Maru due about 28th February Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 13th March Agent O S K.
Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent O S Kaisha.
Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 18th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Kielderpore due about 27th March Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B I S N Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S S Castle Porziano from Genoa Agents M. Italiana.—308 cases Cotton goods, 24 packages cycle tyres, 3 cases Rubber works, 87 cs. Colour 8 cases colour 35 cases conserved meat 50 cases Aluminium sheets, 139 cases brass sheets, 16 bales silk waste yarn, 75 bottles quick silver, 95 cases Permouth, 12 cases cement work, 73 cases buttons, 48 bales paper, 7 cks. chalk, cases Idophone Cotton, 7 cases Idophone gauze 3978 packages Marble tiles, 40 packages Starch 4 cases mantles, 44 cases Embroidery 27 cases combs 6 cases artificial silk yarn, 1 case caps, 15 cases wine, 3 cases Haberdoshery, 1 case mouldings.
From Tarogan.—560 bags Almonds.
From Marseilles.—1800 bags Almonds, 2800 pieces Tiles, 600 bundles tiles 100 bags chalk.
From Naples.—200 bags Almonds, 35 cases medicines, 444 baskets Garlic.
From Leghorn.—56 cases German silver vessels 250 bags Almonds, 7206 pieces tiles, 231 slabs marbles 7000 marbles 32 cases Disc Packforg.
S S Goolpara from Rangoon Agents M M & Co.—16759 bags rice, 2550 pieces teak square 121758 teak scantling, 19362 bundles do. 1407 bundles J W Battens, 3173 bundles teak battens 3546 packages posts and planks, 1932 packages boards 6678 bundles boards 2544 packages teak square ends, 105 packages beams 225 packages decks, 50 bales raw cotton, 979 cks. Linseed oil, 5 cases cigarettes.
From Calicut.—25 bags Turmeric.
S S Jeddah from Sudan, Agents T M & Co.—21 baskets empty pots, 15 bales Kafur Kushari.
From Jeddah.—4 cases Dates 12 cases specie.
From Aden.—41 bags gum, 7 cases gum, 31 bags Garlic, 229 bundles Hides 14 bales hides 20 bales empty cylinders, 71 bales tubes, 18 bundles flanges, 32 bundles skins, 20 cases skins 16 bales cotton, 76 bags moong, 5 cks. iron buckets, 41 packages dry fish, 160 cases plump starch 15 jottas plump starch, 9 bundles Orris roots.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 27.

S S Mantua London.—1 bale cotton carpets M Dialdar, 1 cwt. cattle fish A Laljee, 384 cwt. Ginger D. Virjee, 2 cwt cardamoms R. S. Tata, 27 cwt. W I Clips Heatley Gresham, 2 bales sheep skin M. Luduck, 10 cwt. Cardamoms E. Virjee, 32 bales cow hides Ladhabhoy Karia, 133 cwt. Deer horns Ladhabhoy Karia, 2 cases cotton curtains J Maheshwar Naraya, 25 bales goat's skin Ladhabhoy Karia, 5 bales goat's skin Joomabhoy Shariff, 2 bales cotton carpets M H S Lari 2 cases fox skin Ebrahim Aghaioff, 15 bundles woollen carpets M. A. Ebrahimoff 1 bundle fox skin Ebrahim Aghaioff, 3 cases coral and species Cox's Shipping Agency, 9 bales fox skin Cox's Shinpping Agency, 40 blaes Rajpoor Hemp T Dawoodbhoy.
From Contantinople.—3 bales woollen carpets R Aghaioff.
S S Manidy Court from New York.—45 cwt. sheep intestine G. Shustary, 150 cwt. Ind. Condiments Owen and Okell, 130 cwt. Gum Arabic Amin and Sons, 400 bales raw cotton Rally Bros., 3 bales waste silk R. Bose and Co.
S S City of Valence from Liverpool.—55 cwt. myroboliams G Manjee.
From Antwerp.—2000 cwt. Castor seed Stanss & Co., 500 cwt. myroballams B. Damjee, 100 bales Gum Arabic E Virjee, 110 bales raw cotton Vardhaman Bros.
From Ghent.—55 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

MANGO PULP
A DELICIOUS INDIAN FRUIT PULP OF GREAT FOOD VALUE AND HIGHEST PURITY.
THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRESH RIPE GRAFT MANGO ON THE WORLD'S MARKET.
Refuse Imitation Manufactured By The Oriental Cannery Co. Bonavar India
Sold Everywhere.
DEPOT:
51 Chuckla Street
BOMBAY.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Last week was a period of speculative liquidation in the cotton market writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of Jan. 23rd. Prices fluctuated over a range of nearly two cents a pound and the tone was alternately weak and strong. There were no new developments of striking importance. Consumption in the United States for December, as reported by the Census Bureau, was larger than expected. Including foreign cotton, the mills spun up 462,000 bales during the month. This compared with 528,000 last year and 512,000 in 1922. If the consumption is to be fitted to the supply a greater reduction will be necessary.

At the end of the month the mills held stocks amounting to 1,623,453 as compared with 1,921,295 bales a year ago. These figures make it evident that the spinners are letting their stocks run down and that they are likely to pursue a hand to mouth policy for the balance of the season.

The statement that "you can buy a ton of flax below the price of a ton of cotton" which appeared in a letter written by H. G. Gardner & Co., of New York to the "Journal of Commerce" has attracted some attention, and has been used as ammunition by those who predict a further decline in the market as a result of curtailed consumption. The action of the Amoskeag Mills in offering their goods for the fall season of the present year at the prices asked a year ago, when cotton was 5 cents a pound lower, has also intensified the bearish sentiment, and with the handle thus given them dry goods jobbers and retailers are naturally fighting every attempt to charge more than they paid for goods a year ago.

But the Southern holder of cotton seems unaffected by this sort of talk, and spots are hard to buy at any concession, while the export demand keeps up with remarkable persistency. From Houston, Texas, it is reported that the representaties of the All Russian Textile Syndicate now in the South have arranged for the shipment of a large quantity of cotton from the Gulf ports to Russia, and over 10,000 bales are said to have been bought for account of the Soviet Government in New Orleans. It is impossible to vouch for the accuracy of those reports, but their effect has been to strengthen the ideas of holders and something more than the talk of curtailment and a dull dry goods market will be required to induce any general liquidation of the relatively small amount of cotton now held for growers' account. As the remainder of the world's stock is probably hedged no precipitate liquidation of the actual is to be expected and the present downward movement will probably end when the tired longs in the future market have finished selling.

Those who are in a position to guess at the facts think that about one half the contracts held for speculative account have now been sold. When the liquidation of the balance is completed the market will probably be found resting upon a basis that will not be disturbed by anything less than an "intention to plant" report from the Department of Agriculture that indicates a substantial increase in acreage. Just when the first of these "intention to plant" reports is to be issued has not yet been announced. It depends somewhat upon the psychic power of the crop reporting Board and its ability to read the minds of the farmers well in advance of their action. Some expect a report as early as March 15, but this date presupposes a prevision that would be worthy of Emil Coue or Madam Blavatsky, and it is to be doubted whether the Government can command the services of anyone so signally clairvoyant.

Meantime the speculative short interest is being added to and the market is gradually ripening for a substantial reaction that may come sooner than many expect if America continues to import gold and the efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to avert the gold inflation that seems to be impending shall be thwarted. This is a possibility that is very important and is not perhaps generally appreciated in the cotton trade.

During the year 1923 America imported $297,000,000 of gold and produced about 50 millions in addition The total supply of monetary gold in the United States on January 1 amounted to $4,247,200,861. The total exceeds the aggregate of the Federal Reserve notes now outstanding, plus the deposit liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks. Gold imports during the month of December amounted to $32,000,000. There is every prospect that the influx will continue and several foreign economists are suggesting that Europe may abandon any effort to re-establish the gold standard if America continues to absorb the world's production of the yellow metal. If this should happen or appear probable an upward flight of commodity prices as measured in terms of gold would be inevitable in the United States.

The financial predicament of the French Government has been temporarily relieved by the palliative of increased taxation and budgetary reform that Premier Poincare is now endeavouring to apply, but it is evident that the confidence of the French in the financial stability of the France has been severely shaken and a resort to further inflation may be necessary. In that event the price of cotton would make but little difference to the foreign consumer, for he would probably continue to buy it regardless of cost as long as the paper money now being issued in Europe could be exchanged for real property on any terms.

COLOUR MARKET.

February 26.

Qutations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow. Rs. 120/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 115/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I.P. Rs. 100/ per cwt.
Congo Red. Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Crysophinine Rs. 4/ per lb
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4/ per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Sulphud Black Re. 0/12/0 per lb.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1-4 11-16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/5
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 735
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 725
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 150
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 144
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 241
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 336
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30
London—Paris Frcs. 100.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 116.00
London—Rome Liras 99.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 26.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3/4 dull
Bar Gold	£ 4—1⅛—0 steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 27. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 11/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fes. Demand	660
American Dollars	336
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	241
Japan	151
Singapore	169 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 26.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£87 5/8 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100 9/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/4—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/2—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2—1/4

	London, Feb. 26
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 5/8
5 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 26.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

	London, Feb. 26.
Demand Bills	429.37
Exchange on London in Paris	100.20
„ „ „ Germany	18.150.000.000
„ „ „ „ Italy	9960
Stockholm	16.44
Christiania	32.66
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.82
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	112.12
Athens	250.50

	London, Feb. 26.
Berlin Cheques on London	57 3/4
Rates 3 per cent.	
Bar Silver Spot	
„ „ 2 months hence	33 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver—	33 7/16

Small supplies India and speculators bought steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 2 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/5.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/5/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/3/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/10.

London, Feb. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 96.0.
Silver ready, d. 33.10.
Silver forward, d. 33.7.
TONE OF SILVER—Dull—America sold, India bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready :—26—6—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Maha .. ..
Fagan 26—3—6 26—6—0 26—3—0 26—3—6
Teji Mandi.
Maha ..
Fagan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready :—81—10—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 81—11—0 81—11—0 81—9—0 81—8—0
Fagan 82—6—0 82—6—0 82—5—0 82—3—0
Teji Mandi
Maha ..
Fagan 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93/6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Market remained stalemate. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperieal 1375 India 76xd., Central Bank 26 and Eastern Bank 78. –

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8, Apollo 23/12, Bombay Cotton 565, Bombay Dveing 652/8, Bradbury 450, Century 315, Cent. India 456/4, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 132/8xd., Crescent 225, Edw. Sassoon 210, Elphistone 48/12, Fazulbhoy 782/8xd., Finlay 560xd., F. Petit 1200, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Malwa 370xd., Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 210n., Kohinoor 1275n., Luxmi Cotton 5150, M. Petit 2975n., Meyer Sassoon 155, Morarji 3600xd., New Great 385, Pabani 330, Pearls 515, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 333/12, Simplex 303/12, Swan 700xd., Swadeshi 458/12, Tata Mill 290 and Vishnu Cotton 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 207/8, Bombay Burma 302/8, Bombay Burma N. I. 66/4n., British Burma Petrol 5/15xd., Bombay Tramway 86/4, Bomba Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/, Katni Ord. 72/8, Katni Defd. 180, New India 13, Shivrajpur 39, Tata Iron ord. 26/8, Tata Iron defd 107/8, Tata Hydro 695xd., Scindia Steam 7/2.

SHARES.

	London, Feb. 26.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 131
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
F. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/2

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

No tenders were received at the Sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 26th February 1924.

Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Feb. 27, Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Rachael per lb.	
Standard per lb	1 10 6
Century	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 3 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality,—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 6
Bombay Cotton	1 7 0
Peahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 3 0
Saiita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 6 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124: —	
Gabrun no 5124	
Pearl	13 9 0
Hindustan	13 2

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 26.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 12
Tone—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe March 13 3/4
Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 27.

A further drop of 45 to 66 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The decline was due to continued speculative and Wall St. selling Liverpool has been reported 54 to 56 points lower. The market declined on further long liquidation.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th instant (5-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Market depressed on heavy tenders in March New York and threatened lock out of Spinners here.—We have a favourable opinion in the long run."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., dated 26th February (5-40 p.m.):—

"Concensus opinion think that decline has gone far enough. Buying summer position largely speculative, not impressing."

In face of the extreme weakness in America, our market keeps rather steady, but we fear that should the decline there go further prices here may suddenly break, more especially should the tenders next month be on the heavy side, owing to poor ready demand at present. We still maintain that in the long run prices here will improve but so far as the immediate future is as concerned we cannot form any decided view either one way or the other, and much of course depends upon what course the American markets may hereafter take.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was limited.

The Marwari Bazar and Cotton Green markets are closed to-day for ready and forward owing to the death of Mr. Haridas of Messrs. Gopaldas Haridas and Co.

	Liverpool, Feb. 26 To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Mar. .. 16.74—54
Liverpool.	May .. 16.68—56
	July .. 16.35—55
	Oct. .. 15.03—32

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT;

London, Feb 27.

New York Market 26th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
29.15	Mar.	29.00—15	28.75—40	28.70	—45
29.50	May.		29.20—30	29.00	—50
29.02	Jul.			28.36	—66
26.30	Oct.			25.93	—37
25.88	Dec.			25.60	—28

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 29.35, lowest 28.15, range 120 points. Continued speculative selling, Wall St. selling and foreign selling; stoploss orders being reached. Scattered demand on limits.

Liverpool Market 26th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.28	Mar.	17.09—19	17.03—25	16.74	—54
17.24	May.	16.29 25	17.00—24	16.68	—56
16.90	Jul.			16.35	—55
15.35	Oct.			15 03	—32
14 93	Jan.			14.50	—33
Egyptian.					
20.65	Mar.			19.50	—115
19.65	Nov.			19.00	—65

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) Further liquidation catching stoploss orders. Fair amount of trade fixing call sales at the decline. Spot sales 8,000.

(3) American cross rate 429 3/8. March highest 17.11, lowest 16.74 (received mutilated), range .37 points.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool Feb. 26, To-day's Prices
February	—
March	17.08—20
April	—
May	17.05—19
June	—
July	16.71—19
August	—
September	—
October	15.23—12
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
Egyptians.	
March	20.40
May	20.45
November	19.45

	Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
„ „ Sales on Spec and for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	800
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Good demand	17.24
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20.80
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. .. 28.80 May .. 29.22 July .. 28.65
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. .. 29.30 May, .. 29.08

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Feb. 26.
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.35
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.85
„ „ „ Fine	13.35
M G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10

SHARE BAZAR

FEBRUARY 27 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmdabad Advance	417	—	417-8
Bombay Cotton	5	—	575
Bombay Dyeing	2-37-8-40	42-8-646-4-0	47-8-652-8
Century	337-8-44-3-8	38-12-342-8	42-8-345
Nagpur	451-4-50-51-4	—	53-12-456-4
Colaba	163-12	—	63-12-171-4
Crescent ex-divi.	217-8-15-17-8	18-12-221-4	21-4-22
Indore ex-divi.	362-8-65	67-8-370	67-8-370
Kohinoor	1275	—	1275
New Great	357-8-50-62-8	92-8-380	90-385
Pearl ex-divi.	505-7-8	7-8-510	515
Phoenix	420	—	420
Bharucha	328-12-31-4	32-8-333-12	30-333-12
Simplex	297-8-300	30-8-300	1-4-303-12
Swan ex-divi.	700	—	700
Swadesh	452-8-51-1-52-8	52-12-456-4	458-12
Pabni	330	—	330
Fazal	767-8-62-8-60-8	72-8-775	780
Mathuradas	300	—	315
Tata Mill	290		290
Globe	61-4		61-4
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	247-8-45		45-248-12
Finlay ex-divi.	555		560
Gokak	115		115
Edward Sassoon	210		210
Meyer Sassoon	155		155
Alcock	207-8		207-8
Bombay Burma Old	307-8		302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	86-14		86-4
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8-76-4		87-8
Bundi Cement	9		9
Central E. Mining	23		23
Indian Cement	53-12		55
Katni Cement Ordy.	72-8		72-8
Shivrajpur	39-8		39
Tala Steel Ordy.	26-8		26-8
Tata Steel Defd.	102-8-3-12	2-8-105	3-12-107-8

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool Feb. 26. To-day's Price.
Feb	19.47—1.20
Mar.	19.50—1.15
April	19.58—1.14
May	19.56—1.13
June	19.71—1.14
July	19.78—1.14
Aug.	19.58—1.01
Sept.	19.38—94
Oct.	19.18—72
Nov.	19.00—65
Dec.	19.00—65
Jan.	18.85—66

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb, 26 To-day's Price.
February	16.75—52
March	16.74—54
April	16.68—57
May	16.68—56
June	16.59—56
July	16.35—55
August	15.30—48
September	15.50—34
October	15.03—32
November	14.73—32
December	14.67—32
January	14.60—33
February	14 50—33

Tone.—Weak and Irregular.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

Futures at New York.	New York, Feb. 56. To-day's Prices
	Mar. .. 28.70—45
	May .. 29.00—51
	July .. 28.36—66
	Oct. .. 25.93—37

METALS.

	London, Feb 26.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 281 5/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 27. per md.	Rs.	a	p.
Brass, English	3/4	64	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	8	0
Brass	2	66	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 27 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	72	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75	0	0
Coppe	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4		63	8	0
German Brass M 1		64	8	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	8	0
American Copper 3/4		71	0	0
American Copper 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Feb. 26.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	27/3
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Cuban Sugar March, Paid	30

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 23.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44/
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Quiet	43
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid Quiet	46 6
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Value	32
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. M/J Sellers	46
Tone—Quieter.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo—	63 1/2 lbs
„ April paid	42/9
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe	64 lbs
Feburary paid sellers	45/3 lbs

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Basis. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	42 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	6 13 6	
Linseed A/M	12 14 3	
Groundnut F/M	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M.	15 8 0	
Gujarat castor seed Vishak	71 12 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 26.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers	£ 20
Tone—Quiet and prices easier. been reported.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Months J/A Sellers	£ 41—3—0
„ May/Aug Buyers	£ 38—6—0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb 26, 1924.

Cotton	26,326 Bales
Wheat	11408 Cwts
Linseed	13770 „
Rape, etc,	12641 „
Gingellyseed	3952 „
Poppyseed	383 „
Groundnuts	2201 „
Castorseed	7333 „
Rice	4077 „
Myrabollams	5674 „
Cottonseed	16284 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	8814 „
Juwar	5502 „
Masur	2764 „
Barley	615 „
Bajri	8680 „
Coal	573 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Feb. 27. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	..		
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 3/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 6 3/4	0	13	6
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	13	6
Japan	No. 40/1	1	14	6
Japan	No. 42/2	2	2	0
Japan	No. 20	1	2	0
Japan	No. 32	1	10	0

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SOME SURPRISE CAUSES GREAT SURPRISE

To judge by yesterday's attendance at the races, though it was a mid-week meeting, it is evident that public are taking advantage of the few remaining meetings to see that they are on the right side at the end. Yesterday's result however, could not have encouraged them much in the belief as some notable favourites failed. Great consternation prevailed when the redoubtable newly landed, Some Surprise, had his colours lowered for the first time this season by a moderate performer in Rarity who as recently as Saturday was well beaten by Turkistan in the 2nd division of the Pali Hill Plate.

An early start was again necessitated with a programme of ten events up for decision. The Altcar Plate for Maiden Arab ponies of which there were three divisions opened the proceeding. The first division being the vrst event. In the absence of Rex in a field of twenty-one starters Mayiah at tracted most attention. He ran well enough to finish third. The real contest was between Little Joker and Adwan who fought a close finish the former lasting out to win by a neck. In the second division, five scratchings reduced the field to nineteen starters; here a strong favourite, Officer won form Kandinava who was also well supported. Dirrah filled third placed. The third division was annexed by Khataf another favourite who had an easy task in beating Surety, Watee displaced Aga from third place after a timely rush.

Four scratchings reduced the Highclere Plate to a field of moderate proportion. Punters gave their attention to Night Watchman though he had no performance to his credit since his arrival in the country. It is evident from his running that he is not ready yet. Golden Fancy won easily from Magical Mike who travelled well up the straight. Coryste placed third three quarters of a length in front of the favourite. It must be admitted that Night Watchman made a slew beginning.

It is not the first time that the Second Dealers' Plate has resulted in the unexpected happening. If any one was rash enough before the raise to say that Some Surprise would be beaten he ran the risk of getting assaulted for his temerity. And yet it is precisely what happened. The public to a man backed nothing but Some Surprise Whatever money came on Rarity must have been from those in the know. Some Surprise caused great surprise when it was found that Rarity always held him safe. He was beaten by two lengths and Faithful was a neck behind.

Stormont upset all calculations in the Falmouth Handicap over the mile course. Allensmore started a better favourite than Martenora, Madelina and Green Bitter. Stormont won pulling up from Somali who under the guidance of Bowley kept on her best behaviour, Allensmore lasted long enough under her weight to fill third place.

From a bracket of five Mr. Eve scratched no less than three in the Carnavon Plate of one and one-fourth miles. This was the signal for the public to go in Reciprocity in spite of his impost. Other candidates fancied in this race were Crab Apple, Troilus and Red Quill. The two first named ran nowhere while Red Quill was beaten by Pom Pom who won easily. This good performer placed third in the Fort Plate when he carried 9.6. With a light weight he was expected to run well though many did not know whether he could get the distance. From the manner he ran yesterday he will do well in even a large race. Reciprocity did not figure in the picture.

Mr. Eve who had six candidates in the Cheveley Handicap decided to scratch all but Moonshiner; this reduced the field to seven. This event was annexed by Miss Evans after a tough fight with Southern Beauty—Piccolo, the hope of many, was third.

In the Fermoy Plate a large field went out to contest the issue. In this event Mr. Eve started three candidates, namely The Count, Footpedal and Aldergrove. Only The Count came into a place. Eudorette and Rackle figured in an exciting finish which resulted in a dead heat. This was run off to the advantage of the lighter weighted Rackle who, however, had to go hard to beat her game opponent.

Another strong favourite failed to secure a bracket in the Mumbra Plate when Chieftain could do no better than finish third. He was however badly away from the barrier. It might have been a different story had he got off with the rest. Arab Knight and Alder, both outsiders, filled first and second places only a small margin in separating them at the judge's box.

THE ALTCAR PLATE.—Div. I.—1 Mile
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. For maiden Arabs, W. A. Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's LITTLE JOKER, 8-4, Huxley 1
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 7-12, Aldridge 2
Mr. Mahomed Bin Ali's MAYIAH 8-6 Bowley 3
Mr. M. M. Talib's CONFEDERACY 8-12, Clarke 4
Not run.—Clinker, Anit, Rex.
Also ran.—Cable, 9-3 Furtoosingh; Nicholas 9-3 Khalil; Hadid 8-13 Roberts; Kasid Karim 8-13 Meekings; Sulike 8-12 Herbert; Mujbil 8-13 Raymond; Mufti 8-12 Lambert; Son of Araby 8-11 A. C. Walker; Cossack 8-10 Perkins; Express 8-8 Burn; Toofan 8-6 Hewitt; Salvador 8-6 Barnett; Midher Beg 8-4 Audas; Dhareen 8-2 Thompson; Zarie 7-12 (car. 8-0) McPherson; Vadnan 7-12 Sheldon; Sphinx 7-12 Meherjee.

The Race.—The barrier rose to a straggling start. Dhareen immediately went to the front and cut the pace from Adwan, Cable, Mayiah, Sulike, Confederacy, Son of Araby, Kashid Karim, Little Joker and Nicholas. Mufti brought up the rear far behind the others. After a couple of furlongs the order was Dhareen Cable, Adwan, Son of Araby, Confederacy, Mayiah, Sulike and Kashid Karim. Approaching the 4th furlong Dhareen retired. At this stage Cable forged ahead chased by Adwan, Mayiah, Express Little Joker and Nicholas. Cable shot his bolt at the turn where Adwan assumed command and came into the straight first. Little Joker drew out in front of the second enclosure and challenged the leader. A fine race home saw Little Joker emerge the winner by a neck. Mayiah was an indifferent third 2½ lengths away. 2 lengths separated Confederacy the fourth horse.

Time.—1 min. 53 1/5secs.
1st Tote paid win Rs. 74/8, Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 13-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.
Favourite Mayiah.
Trainer.—Owner.

THE ALTCAR PLATE Div. II.—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For maiden Arabs W. A. Ponies and under allowed 4 lbs.
Mr. Yussuf Makanji's OFFICER 7-12, Townsend 1
Mr. A. M. Talib's KANDINAVA 7-8, Thompson 2
Mr. Heath's DIRRAH 8-13 Aldridge 3
Mr. S. E. Mahomed's BAKHIT 8-8, Hewitt 4
Not run.—Million, Basra Hope Famous, Shahabad, Moostashar.
Also ran.—Hoomedi 9-2 Bowley; Eed 8-12 Clarke; Aggregate 8-12 McPherson; Kasban 8-11 Herbert, Arab Chief 8-11 S. Saleh; Bahar 8-10 Barnett; Muzyed 8-8 Perkins; Vasco 8-8 Audas; Supperchand 8-8 Lambert; Yangi Dhooma 8-7 Huxley; Invincible 8-6 Indian; Asud 8-4 Raymond; Ibshar 7-12 Meekings; Marshal Haig 7-12 Oosman; Nazi 7-8 (car. 7-10) Burn.

The Race.—After giving some trouble they were despatched to a fairly good start. Arab Chief and Kasban suffered and were left a few lengths. Officer dashed to the front and showed way to Kandinava, Vasco, Hoomedi, Dirrah, Bahar, Muzyed, Eed and Bakhit. Nearing the fifth furlong Vasco was running second to Officer and after him came Kandinava, Muzyed, Bahar, Dirrah Hoomedi and Eed. Past the fourth furlong Vasco retired. Kandinava now drew up on the outside of Officer and the two drew away from the field. After a big gap came Dirrah, Hoomedi, Muzyed and Bakhit. Officer entered the straight first and went on to win fairly comfortably by a neck despite the vigorous efforts of Thompson to put Kandinavo on terms. Dirrah was third 2 lengths behind while Bakhit beat Hoomedi out of fourth place finishing 3 lengths behind third. Nazi was sold to Mr. H. S. Sharabilli before the race and ran in his colours.

Time.—1 min. 52 1/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 11-8., Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 7-8; Places Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8.
Favourite.—Officer.
Trainer A. M. Shamlan.

THE ALTCAR PLATE Div. III.—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For maiden Arabs W. A. Ponies and under allowed 4 lbs.
Mr. M. L. Godsi's KHATAF 7-12, Barnett ...1
Mr. Fayed Sulleman's SURETY 7-12, A. C. Walker 2
Messrs M. Haji and P Iyer's WATEE 8-13 Bowley 3
Mr. A. J. M. Talib's AGA 7-12 Thompson 4
Not run.—Mulook, Vital, Malla Hazim.
Also Ran.—Cock Sparrow 9-3 Raymond, Khoedad 8-13 Khalil, Watee 8-13 Bowley, Sirmust 8-12 H. Welker; Friday 8-10 Perkins; Mooshir 8-10 Lambert; Vaffi 8-10 Indian; Anar 8-8 Hewitt; Sagab 8-6 McPherson; Roomali 8-6 Sheldon; Dildhar 8-6 Clarke; Hillah 8-4 Audas; Shareek 7-12; Meekings; Hound 7-12 Herbert; Chanchoon 7-12 Purtoosingh; Rummah 7-12 Burn; Falada 7-12 Aldridge.

The Race.—A good sart and on settling down Sagab went to the front but quickly resigned to Khataf who made the running from Aga, Falada, Surety, Mooshir, Chanchoon and Hillah with Sirmust and Khoodad in the rear. Khataf maintained his lead followed by Falada, Surety and Aga approaching the turn Falada retired. Khataf drew away from his field and romped home an easy winner by 2½ lengths. Surety just lasted out for second place a neck in front of Watee who came up strong near home. Aga was beaten out of third place a few paces from the post and finished ½ length behind Anar was left at the post and took no part in the race, coming in the shortest way round.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 36/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6/8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14/8.
Favourite.—Khataf.
Trainer.—Paraj bin Ameer.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.
Winner Rs 2,509; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. For horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 2500, or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4000 since March 31st 1923 W. A. and C. Allowance—Maidens 3 years old 4lbs; maiden 4 years old, 7lbs; maiden 5 years old and upwards 12lbs.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY Lambert 4
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE 9-3 Perkins 2
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's CORYSTE 8-5 Aldridge 3
Mr. Eve's NIGHT WATCHMAN 9-3 Lambert 4
Not run.—Daphnis, Lady Rita, My Realm, Stormont.
Also ran.—Gilray 9-3 F. Huxley; Britomart 9-3 Thompson; White Fang 9-3 Barnett; Island Lord 9-3 McPherson, Blade of Wheat 9-3 Burn.

The Race.—They got away to a straggling start. Gilray was slow in moving out. Blade of Wheat showed out for a while, then Golden Fancy forced the pace from Coryste, Magical Mike, Britomart and White Fang. Neaming the fourth furlong Golden Fancy was still leading. White Fang was now racing second, Magical Mike third and Coryste fourth. Night Watchman was slow in the first few furlongs. White Fang retired at the turn where Golden Fancy drew away and won comfortably from Magical Mike by 3/4 length. Magical Mike beat Coryste for second place by a head. Night Watchman came up late and though he travelled strong, he could do no better than finish fourth 3/4 length behind.

Time.—1 min. 16 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 58/8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 21-8, and Rs. 38/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 13.
Favourite.—Night Watchman.
Trainer.—Major A. W. Molany.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 1500; third Rs. 1000. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1923, direct from the country of foaling W. A. (Landing allowance Clause in general conditions does not apply.) Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4 lbs. Penalty winner of Melton Plate 7lbs.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' RARITY 8-0 Lambert 1
Mr. Eve's SOME SURPRISE 8-7 A. C. Walker 2
Mr. Moosa Fara's FAITHFUL 8-4 Townsend 3
Mr. T. M. Goculdass WILLIAM TELL 8-12 Bowley 4
Not run.—Son of Araby. Sagab, Reading, Costa Rica.
Also ran.—Partner 8-12 Perkins, Mookhif 8-12 Aldridge, Moostashar 8-12 Sheldon, Squire 8-8 Burn; Tarick 8-4 Barnett; Young Tara 8-4 Huxley; Anwarchand 8-4 Raymond.

The Race.—As soon as the barrier rose Rarity went to the head of affairs followed by Some Surprise, William Tell, Mookif, Partner and Faithful. There was no change in this order till they reached the turn where Faithful moved up rapidly. **Rarity entered the straight** first and went on to win easily by 2 lengths. Faithful came up strong but Some Surprise finished a neck in front of him. William Tell placed fourth 1½ lengths away.

Time.—1 min. 51 1/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 48-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 12-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 6-8.
Favourite.—Some Surprise.
Trainer.—Mahomed Ali.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500 A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's STORMONT 8-7 Perkins. 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI 8-10 Bowley 2
Mr. Darcy's ALLENSMORE II 9-2 S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MADELINA 7-12 Herbert 4
Not run:—Pom Pom, Fun of the Fayre, White Dart, Jovial, Lantern, House of Commons.
Also ran.—Treasury 9-10 A. C. Walker; Some Scribe 9-6 Thompson; Lady Rita 8-7 Purtoosingh; Martenora 8-7 Huxley; Glass Rock 8-4 Meherji, Irrigate 7-11 McPherson; Green Bitter 7-8 Clarke; Prince Hamid 7-1 Black.

The Race.—After considerable delay they eventually got away to a bad start. Treasury dwelt. Allensmore II assumed command, her nearest attendants being Some Scribe, Green Bitter, Stormont, Somali and Madelina. Past the sixth furlong Allensmore II was still in the lead followed by Some Scribe, Stormont, Green Bitter, Somali Madelina and Lady Rita. Nearing the 4th furlong Some Scribe became level with Allensmore II the others following in the same order. This order was maintained till the bend where Some Scribe retired. Allensmore II was the first up the straight followed by Somali. Stormont drew out in front of the second enclosure and went away to win easily by 1½ lengths, 1/2 length separated second and third, a head third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 40 1/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 288; Places 76-8, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 22-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 117; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 17 and Rs. 10.
Favourite.—Allensmore and Green Bitter.
Trainer.—J. J. O'Toole.

THE CARNAOON PLATE.—1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 7500; second Rs. 2500; third Rs. 1250. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' POM POM 7-7 Black 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus RED QUILL, 7-6 Aldridge 2
Mr. R. K. S's WOOD HARMONY 8-3 Huxley 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's TROILUS 8-2 Herbert 4
Not run.—The Count, School Boy, Moonshiner.
Also ran.—Reciprocity 9-6 A. C. Walker, Lemoine 8-3, Lambert; Crab Apple 7-13 Townsend; Treddle 7-10 Thompson; Charles William 7-4 Sheldon; Jovial 7-0 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—Wood Harmony was the first to find his legs and set the pace to Crab Apple Troilus and Charles William. Jovial was slow in getting into his stride and was left a few lengths. At the mile post Charles William forced the pace from Troilus, Pom Pom, Wood Harmony, Crab Apple and Red Quill with Jovial still last. Nearing the fourth furlong Charles William fell away. At this juncture Pom Pom closely attended by Troilus cut a fast pace from Wood Harmony Crab Apple and Lemoine. Pom Pom entered the straight first and went strong to win easily by two lengths. Red Quill came strong through the bunch and placed second the same distance in front of Wood Harmony who displaced Troilus by a neck. Treddle and Reciprocity finished slowly.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 64, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 78-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 21 and Rs. 36-8.
Time.—2 min. 7 3/5 secs.
Favourite.—Mr. Eve's bracket.
Trainer.—J. J. O'Toole.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 7500; second Rs. 2500, third Rs. 1250. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a race of any description since January 1st 1924.
Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's MISS EVANS 7-13 Huxley 1
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's SOUTHERN BEAUTY 7-0 Black 2
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's PICCOLO 7-2 Sheldon 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's QUARRYMAN 10-0 Townsend 4
Not run.—Dick Turpin, Knight of Clonmel, Boscombe, School Boy.
Also ran.—Moonshiner 7-13 A. C. Walker; Count Palatine 8-11 Herbert; Huon River 8-2 McPherson.

The Race.—A good start saw Southern Beauty streak out with the lead hotly pursued by Piccolo, Miss Evans, Quarryman and Moonshiner with Huon River last. Past the sixth furlong post Southern Beauty was still doing the running; the next in order were Miss Evans, Piccolo and Moonshiner. Count Palatine was last and out of the race. Southern Beauty was first up the straight, but was soon challenged by Miss Evans. A fine race home saw **Miss Evans gain the verdict by a short** head. ½ length separated second and third. Quarryman came up strong near home and finished fourth a head behind.

Time.—1 min. 39 2/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 24 and Rs. 59.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 11-8, and Rs. 31.
Favourite.—Moonshiner.
Trainer.—R. Bence.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.
Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 1500; third Rs. 1000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's EUDORETTE 9-3 Townsend 1*
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's RACKLE 7-10 Burn 1*
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 9-12 A. C. Walker 3
Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 7-13 Barnett 4
*Dead heat.
Not run.—Schichallion, Night Watchman, Bridal Blush, Golden Fancy, Britomart.
Also ran.—Aldergrove 8-2 Black; Tarvie 8-13 McPherson; Bouillate 8-8 Perkins; Nurse Bobs 7-11 Sheldon; Unruly 7-7 Thompson; White Dart 6-13 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—Aldergrove was badly left. Bouillette was first out of the gate and led for a brief space. Then Tarvie took up the running and cracked the pace from Eudorette, Bouillotte, Footpedal, Rackle and The Count. Tarvie retired after a while leaving Eudorette with the lead. The others came up in the same order. Eudorette maintained his lead till right into the straight where he was challenged by Rackle. The two fought out an exciting finish and when they passed the post the judge failed to separate them. The Count came up very late and was a short head behind at the finish. 3/4 length separated the fourth horse Belle Syme.

Run off after last race.
Time.—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 23 and Rs. 115-8, Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 60 and Rs. 40-8.
Favourite.—Mr. Eve's Bracket and Eudorette.
Trainer.—P. J. Firth and Khodyar Rustom.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.
Winner Rs. 4000; second Rs. 1250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3000 or over since 31st March 1923.
Mr. M. Ali Askar's ARAB KNIGHT 8-0 S. J. Meekings. 1
Mr. E. Kadum's ALDER 8-4 Burn 2
Mr. Eve's CHIEFTAIN 8-13 Lambert 3
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' ZOHAL 8-10 Townsend 4
Not run.—Centry, Towfik, White Rose.
Also ran.—Marshal Petain 9-7 A. C. Walker; Silver Streak 9-7 Thompson, Kelvin Boy 9-6 Perkins; Cessation 9-4 Bowley; Red Flower 8-7 Herbert, Bahadorjung 8-2 Oomer Khan; Bismark 8-0 McPherson; Vasil 8-0 Barnett; Sir Jamal 7-3 Black; Trafalgar 7-2 Purtoosingh; Black Ivory 7-0 Oosman; Kamel 7-0 Sheldon.

The Race.—The start was delayed. Kelvin Boy gave trouble and was eventually badly left Chieftain also suffered and moved out last but one. Silver Streak dashed away with the lead followed by Vasil, Bismark, Zohal, Arab Knight, Alder and Cessation. Past the fourth furlong Chieftain had caught up his field and was running in the bunch. Nearing the turn Silver Streak retired. Vasil led into the straight. Marshal Petain showed out on the outside. Vasil looked a winner but collapsed completely when challenged by Arab Knight and Alder. An exciting finish resulted in Arab Knight gaining the verdict by a head. The same distance separated second and third. Chieftain put in a wonderful run near home and beat Zohal for fourth place by a neck.

Time 1 min. 24 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 227-8; Places Rs. 58/8, Rs. 96 and Rs. 21-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 196-8; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 10-8.
Favourite Chieftain.
Trainer.—Owner.
Run off for the Fermoy Plate.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's RACKLE 7-10 Burn 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's EUDORETTE 9-3 Townsend 2
The Race.—Rackle got a flying start but was soon joined by Eudorette. The two raced locked together most of the way. Up the straight Rackle won by ½ a length, but she had to go all out to beat Eudorette who put up a great fight.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 19-8.
Eudorette was favourite.

PADSHAH

Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instruction.
12th Bombay Extra Meeting 3981 per cent profit.
Capital required Rs. 22 only.
13th Bombay Extra Meeting 645 per cent profit.
Capital required Rs. ten only.

8 WINNERS 8

Following 9 winners.
Tips and instruction obtainable on Race morning at K & CO., 20, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Rs. 10 only.

RESULTS BEFORE AMALGAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the "Simplified Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1923" of the Central Bank of India as also the leaderette entitled "Results of Amalgamation" both of which appeared together like the camel and the kid, either by accident, or by an arrangement not an uncommon thing with Advertisers, for the first time and perhaps for the last time, in the same issue of the "Chronicle" dated the 15th instant. The criticism of the writer of the leaderette would have been well informed and free from special pleading if he had also stated the "Results before Amalgamation" to enable your readers to know the other side of the shield. As this question will form the subject matter of discussion by the shareholders at their next General Meeting which is fixed for Friday the 29th instant I reserve my comments thereon for that occasion. It is up to the shareholders of the Bank to take intellectual interest in the affairs of their concern in which they have put their hard earned savings. The General Meetings of Shareholders are held but once in a year and it is but meet that the local Shareholders should muster strong at their General Meetings to ensure the achievement of the following objects:

1. To keep themselves well informed as to the state and condition of the Assets of their Bank.

2. To judge for themselves as to whether they get adequate return on their Paid-up-Capital and Reserve Fund aggregating say Rs. 2¾ crores and for becoming guarantors to the creditors of the Bank to the tune of say 15½ crores of rupees.

3. To have a Retrenchment Committee of their own to apply the "Axe" to the unnecessrily heavy Working Expenses which have assumed alarming proportions.

4. To ensure legitimate return on their Paid-up-Capital and Reserve Fund aggregating say 2¾ crores of rupees and for becoming guarantors to the Creditors of the Bank to the tune of say 15½ crores of rupees.

5. To take concerted action in safeguarding their interests in the above and other directions.

Meanwhile the accompanying statements which I have specially drawn up from the published Balance Sheets of the Bank for their benefit should give food for a great deal of serious thinking.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI,
A Shareholder.

Bombay, February 27.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Simplified Profit and Loss Account for 11 1/2 years ended 30th June 1923.
In thousands of Rupees.

Gross Profits		1,50,76
Premium obtained in 1912 and 1919 from shareholders on new issues of shares	6,00	
		1,56,76
Deduct—Interest at 6 p c. p.a. on Paid-up Capital	20,99	
Reserve Fund	7,12	28,11
Real Gross Profits		1,28,65
Deduct: Working Expenses Ordinary:		
Salaries	43,11	
Directors & Auditors fees	2,55	
Other charges	28,73	
Total	73,39	
Extraordinary Charges	13,87	87,26
Balance		41,39
Deduct		
Appro. to Reserve Fund.	30,00	
Balance carried over to P/L a/c for the next 1/2 year of 1923	5,21	35,21
Net Result: Profit to shareholders at the rate of about 1¼ p.c. p.a. on their Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund.		
Dividends Paid	34,29	
Less Interest due	28,11	6,18

Percentage to Gross Profits of	
Working Expenses	57.89
*Salaries 27.93	
*Dividends	22.74
Reserve Fund and Rests	19.37
Total	100

*N.B.—Servants get more than their Masters.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.
Bank of India and Central Bank of India for 5½ years.

Banks.	Gross Profits Rs. Lakhs Ths.	Total working expenses — of Rs. Lakhs Ths.	P.C. of Working Expenses to Gross Profits.	Salaries Rs. Lakhs Ths.	P. C. of Salaries to Gross Profits.	Dividends paid Rs. Lakhs Ths.	P C. of Dividends to Gross Profits Lakhs. Ths.
			p.c.		p.c.		p.c.
			1918.				
I.	14,92	2,87	19·25	1,73	11·59	6,00	40·21
C.	10,75	5.53	51·44	2,60	24·19	2,13	19·81
			1919.				
I.	15,00	3,81	25·40	2,20	14·66	7,00	46·66
C.	14,80	7,81	52·80	4,43	29·93	3,88	26·21
			1920.				
I.	33,11	5,53	16·70	3.23	9·75	14,00	42·28
C.	31,26	10,41	33·33	7,13	22·80	7,00	22·39
			1921.				
I.	27,94	7,36	26·00	4,39	15·71	15,00	53·68
C.	29,79	14,48	48·60	9.15	30·71	7,00	23·50
			1922.				
I.	30,56	8,82	29·00	5,52	18·06	10,50	34·35
C.	32,89	19,22	58·43	10,30	31·31	7,00	21·28
			1923 (for 6 months.)				
I.	17,15	3,65	21·28	2,36	13·76	5,00	29·15
C.	16.74	9,10	54·36	5,26	31·42	3,50	20·90

N. B.—I represents Bank of India and C represents Central Bank of India.

AT THE END OF THEIR RESOURCES.

STRIKERS RESTLESS.

There was no incident worth reporting yesterday. While the strikers are still holding out for their demands, one must not omit to mention the growing restlessness among the men. The holiday mood has vanished. The men are morose and surly. Nearly a month's unemployment is slowly telling on their purse. The grain dealers have stopped giving the workers credit long ago. Even in the best of times the economic condition of the men is not very strong, and they are always in debt. But the strike has not improved their position. While the are as determined as ever for their bonus, there is an air of despair about them. How long can they continue, men question each other. But it is not merely the economic condition that is bad. It is the growing desperation of the strikers born of despair, which is dangerous. The men cannot continue remaining idle for ever, and it is a matter of surprise that they have kept quiet all these days. In the mill locality while most of the men keep indoors, groups of strikers can be seen here and there. A solution out of the difficulty will soon have to be found, if it is desired to avoid a serious situation in the city. The long waiting, idleness, starvation, and disease are telling on the minds and bodies of the strikers, and it is imperative that something should be done soon. Most of the grain dealers in the mill area have closed their shops and gone home. This is a great hardship on the men, but the shopkeepers have to look after their own safety,—financial and physical. While there was no stone-throwing, or any disturbance of that nature, if more days pass in this way, there is bound to be some michief in the city.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is over a month and a half now that the Mill hands have struck work and are claiming Bonus from their superiors, the Labour Leaders have done all they could and are still putting forward the claim of the Mill hands for a Bonus which they say the Mill hands are justified in demanding. The Mill-owners on the other hand are making their case strong and say that they are unable to give any bonus to the men this year as they are working at a loss. In these circumstances His Excellency the Governor Sir Leslie Wilson has been very keenly interested in the case of the Mill hands and has also appointed a Committee to go into the case of both the Mill hands and the Mill-owners which now awaits the decision that will be placed before the Public.

In the meantime the poor mill hands have behaved splendidly, have avaoided all rowdyism and are waiting for orders from their Labour Leaders in whom they have placed their case.

But what I would suggest in these few lines is that the Western India Turf Club should also show their sympathy and generosity in the case of the Mill hands who have abstained from all disorderly behaviour as in the past and have left the Turf Authorities to carry on their Meetings without any trouble or disappointment as in the past years. I therefore think it would be a most philanthropic act on the part of the Turf Club if they would have an Extra Racing the proceeds of which could be distributed to the poor mill hands who have lost a lot and whose families are practically starving for want of wages.

Trusting the authorities will pay heed to my above suggestion and show their Charity towards the poor deserving Mill hands by having an Extra Recang this year.—Yours, etc.

TIPSTER.

THE KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was astonished to read in to-day's issue of your paper one or two mis-statements in the report of the mill-workers' meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha.

It is not correct to say that 'the meeting place was surrounded by armed and unarmed police' and 'police protection had been specially secured in advance.' The fact is that there was no special police guard at the meeting place but it was as usual at the Sun mills which is some distance from the meeting place. Such police guard is now seen during the strike days at almost all the mills.

As for the number of persons that attended the meeting, whether it was 'two thousand' or over five thousand and whether they were spectators or mill workers. I am not going to say anything, as it is a matter of opinion.

But I may point out that the Sabha has tried to do its 'bit' when occasion required during the last 15 years.

As regards the present question of bonus it was the Sabha which first held a meeting of mill-workers in the month of July last and it was the first also to send a deputation to the President of the Mill-owners' Association in the month of December last.

These facts will show that the Sabha has tried to do its 'bit' in this matter also and has not come into prominence like some other bodies and leaders.—Yours etc.,

S. K. BOLE.

Feb. 27.

"WORK DURING GANDHI MONTH"

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee to-day in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6-15 p.m. Mr. K. P. Khadilker will preside. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. Tripathi, Mr. Oza, Dr. Savarker, Mr. Puntambeker and Mr. Padbidri and others will speak on "Our work doring the Gandhi Month."

All are cordially invited to attend in pure Khaddar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY February 29.

S S "Caledonia" with the English mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Public Lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "The National Convention" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manela" which left London on the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-15 p.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 7-45 a.m. on the following day.

O.S.K.'s steamer "Argun Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 25th instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 23rd March.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Moji Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Kargola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 5th March 1924.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DAS NAVMI FESTIVAL AT DADAR.

The annual Das-Navmi festival will be celebrated at Dadar Kirtikar's Wadi to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. when Mr. S. S. Das M.L.C. from Dhulia, and Dr. N. D. Savarkar (Bombay) will deliver lectures. Prin. N. V. Kolhatker will preside.

PALESTINE DELEGATION AND BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

There will be a meeting on behalf of the Palestine Delegation to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, for the appeal for the upkeep of the Sacred Mosques, when H. H. the Aga Khan has kindly consented to preside. Bombay Muslims are requested to muster strong.

"NATIONAL CONVENTION."

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "The National Convention" on to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

P. AND T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Suburban Passengers and Residents Association will be held to-morrow (Friday) at the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at, 72 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZARS.

Under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Subha, Parel Rajkeya Subha and Ghogaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees, Khadi and Swadeshi Bazars will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 8 p.m. on the following days:—Saturday 1st, March Sundays 9th ant 16th March and Tuesday 18th March 1924, when all are welcome; admission free.

Under the auspices of the Khadi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
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THE "SOUTH AFRICAN" CIRCUS.

With reference to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee's letter under the heading "Boycott the South African Circus" which appeared in "The Chronicle" of the 14th instant, we have been asked to state that the Circus which is now performing at the Royal Opera House is a Franco-Belgian concern and that the name "South African Circus" was adopted innocently because some of the wild animals performing in the Circus come from South Africa. The proprietors of the Circus, Miss E. Cliquet and Mr. Rougal, are subjects of allied states of the British Empire and as such have nothing to do with the Indian situation in South Africa. We are also informed that not a single employee in the Circus is a South African.

PALESTINE MOSLEM DELEGATION

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Fri

Public Lecture

BY

DR. ANNIE BESANT

ON

"The National Convention"

AT

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FORT,

ON

FRIDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT

AT 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS will preside

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Editor, PROF. M. M. GIDVANI

Copies of pamphlets will be posted to the subscribers shortly.

The book for January is "Education Return to Life" by Prof. Patrick Geddes Price Annas 8.

ASOKA MUSEUM.

It is a well known fact that a large number of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen are actuated by a great desire to wear PURE Swadeshi Clothes and patronise indigenous industries. But the general complaint is that there are very few places (in fact none) where they can see samples of genuine Swadeshi articles nd get a thorough knowledge about the quality, durability and the places of manufacture of such goods.

With a view to supply this largely-felt want, the Asoka Stores, at the instance of Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, have decided to open a Museum within the premises of the Stores, Princess Street, where samples of all kinds of Swadeshi Articles such as Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures, Leather goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Household Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Stationery and all other articles manufactured in the Country will be prominently displayed.

It is also intended to issue a handbook giving full description of the goods, their prices, the places of manufacture and the names of the manufacturers.

It is therefore requested that Manufacturers and dealers in Purely Swadeshi Articles will immediately send us samples of such articles as they may be manufacturing; provided such articles are purely indigenous. As regards cloth, it must be entirely hand-spun and handwoven: where Mill yarn is used, it must be made in India.

All communications may be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Asoka Museum,
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924.

THE OLD OLD GAME.

Evidently Lord Olivier is playing a waiting game, prompted, as he has been, sufficiently by officialdom in Delhi to do so. He has, however, been frank enough to tell the Swarajists that His Majesty's Government are not prepared to accept, on the recommendation of a Round Table Conference, a new scheme for now establishing full Responsible Government in India. At the same time, he has not given any indication in his carefully prepared statement whether Government are agreeable to the appointment of even a Royal Commission or whether they think that the needs of the situation would be met by instituting a departmental inquiry such as has been suggested by the Government of India. He declared that Government desired to avail themselves of the Swarajists' disposition towards effective consultation, and were open to consider any practical proposals, but were not yet satisfied with regard to what might be the best means of establishing that "closer contact and better understanding that were eminently desired." Lord Olivier went on to add that after consulting the Government of India, His Majesty's Government hoped to be able with the least available delay to decide on those means. In the meanwhile, said Lord Olivier, "Government which were unequivocally friendly towards the Indian Constitutional Reforming Party appealed to that party for patience, circumspection and cooperation in using the Councils for efficient administration." The reader will not fail to note the careful discrimination made by Lord Olivier between the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Swarajists on the one hand, and the "Indian Constitutional Reforming Party" on the other. To use a phrase in common currency in bureaucratic circles in India in old Minto-Morley days, it is apparent that His Majesty's Government look upon the "Indian Constitutional Reforming Party" as a "favourite wife." There is nothing strange in the anxiety of His Majesty's Government to retain the goodwill of the Indian constitutional reformers. They are merely reviving the old, old game of "rallying the moderates." The present-day moderates too, who can be easily spotted in spite of the borrowed feathers of "Liberalism" and "Constitutionalism" in which they are decked, would appear to be nothing loth to be "rallied" by their official friends, as may be gathered from the speeches and resolutions at the recent "National Convention" held at Delhi under the presidentship of Dr. Sapru. What Lord Olivier and his colleagues are trying to do at the present juncture in India would appear to be to drive a wedge between the two sections of Indian politicians, to rally the "constitutional reformers" to their side, and to keep the Swarajists at bay.

If His Majesty's Cabinet, remembering the pledges made by its members in pre-office days, had really desired to fulfil them during the life time of the present Government, it would not have taken so long after the unequivocal decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly to arrive at some definite understanding with the Government of India on the subject of the modification of the constitution. But His Majesty's Government, though they are a Labour Government, are willing to put off the evil day as far as possible, by dangling before the eyes of the Indian people hopes of some advance in some indefinite future. There is not one word in Lord Olivier's statement that can be interpreted as holding out the hope of substantial modification of the present constitution before the statutory period of ten years. He declares that His Majesty's Government are not prepared to establish full responsible Government in India immediately. If Lord Olivier has no predilection for quibbles, he should have known that India as a nation is not asking for a change of personnel but for a change of heart in Government. Great Britain has conceded full responsible Government to Ireland and Egypt. Cannot she do the same for India, especially when it could be done so easily by makng the present Government of India the first Swaraj Government? There is only one man whom the British Government should consider or consult, because he is the only man who carries India with him: and that man is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

INDIA MUST LEAD.

There seems to be a lull in the Khilafat movement, we cannot think why; because the need of organising the new status of the Khalifa necessarily grows more urgent the longer we defer the work of organising, and the state of Jazirat-ul-Arab is no more satisfactory than it was when India observed Jazirat-ul-Arab Day. We have always been of opinion that to treat Jazirat-ul-Arab as a separate question is a great mistake certain to lead to dissipation of efforts, and that the Khilafat is in truth the one and only question, by solving which Muslims will solve all others. The letter which we published yesterday nnouncing the foundation in Syria of a Khilafat Committee on the model of our own, acknowledging the leadership of Indian Muslims in this matter and looking to India for guidance, shows that the Arabic-speaking peoples are alive to the importance of that question, and also shows that the Central Khilafat Committee of India is the leader in the eyes of the whole Muslim world, and so responsible for the proper handling and the right solution of that question.

The news that the Turkish National Government is of opinion that other Muslim nations besides Turkey ought to contribute to the maintenance of the Khalifa's dignity offers an opening for our leaders to begin the necessary work. It seems a pity that no Indian Khilafat Delegation and no authorised representative of Indian Muslims was in Turkey to reply "Labbeyk," to that expressed opinion of the Turkish Government. We are really tired of urging upon Indian Muslims the necessity of undertaking this essential work for El Islam, and of pointing out the danger and discredit of postponing it. We now call not only upon the Central Khilafat Committee but upon the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of India to decide at once what annual contribution India is prepared to make to represent her share and interest henceforth in the great central Islamic institution of Khilafat, and to telegraph without delay to Turkey their glad acceptance of this true Islamic duty. But that is not all. The necessary consultation preliminary to the work of organising the new—and ancient—institution of Khilafat upon true Islamic lines has been too long deferred. A delegation has been appointed, as we understand, to go to Angora and Constantinople. Its membership is known. It ought to start at once. It ought to have started quite a month ago.

There is no work of the Khilafat Committee in India of weight sufficient to hold back the members of the Delegation from this most urgent, most essential work, which is the very *raison d'etre* of the Khilafat Movement. The Turkish Red Crescent Delegation will remain in India and, having the support of Government and of the whole Indian Press, are now very well able to look after themselves. Maulana Shaukat Ali, by himself, is quite sufficient to keep Muslim India going in the absence of the Delegation. We have to make the new Khilafat not a shadowy and feeble, but a great and strong institution. In proportion to the status which we, the Muslims of the world, succeed in giving to it will be the future status in the world of all the Muslims—and, we believe, for many years to come, of all the Asiatics, westward of Japan; for Islamic Turkey as the frontier-guard of Asia, and the Khalifa in Constantinople facing hostile Europe have come to represent the claims of Asia to the mind of Europe. And our Khilafat stands for Asia in a higher sense. It stands for the great truth which was revealed through Asia to the world that God is greater than all earthly sovereignty, and that in recognition of His Sovereignty alone is to be found the way of progress for the human race. It stands for the Kingdom of God on earth, a Kingdom in which are to be found no barriers of race or colour or formulas of belief; a Kingdom in which men are judged by conduct, and the Standard and the Judgment must be one for all alike. Can Muslims worthy of the name endure that such a holy institution shall become a shadow? It is our bounden duty to do all we can to make it worthy of the Sovereign Whom it represents, the Living King. It is no small honour for the Indian Muslims that the other Muslims of the world are looking to them as the leaders in a sacred work on which the future of Islam so much depends. God grant they may not fail in this supreme emergency!

Notes of the Day.

Indians in Kenya.

In his statement in the Lords, Lord Olivier, besides referring to the situation in India, made a reference also to the situation in Kenya. The extremely guarded nature of his remarks will make it difficult for Indians in Kenya to derive any practical comfort from them. He admitted, from his own personal experience of Indians, that almost universally Indian settlers were valuable to the countries they entered. Though he did not say so, he implied that Indians in Kenya could not be as undesirable as was sought to be made out. At the same time he laid emphasis on the responsibility of the Government towards the children of the soil, the Natives. Indians will be the last to claim that the vital interests of these Natives should ever be subordinated to their own, but what Indians complain of is the attempt of the White settlers to screen their selfish interests behind those of the Natives and the subordination of both Native and Indian interests to their own in the name of a superior civilisation. It is to be hoped that Lord Olivier will be true to the great humanitarian ideals he has espoused all along and will put his foot firmly down on any attempt to restrict the freedom of emigration of Indians to any part of the Empire. As regards the question of franchise also, he was frank enough to deprecate discrimination between classes of subjects on grounds of colour, but strangely enough he proceeded to express his disapproval of the boycott of the legislature by Indians in Kenya and of the attitude of Swarajists in India in countenancing that boycott. We wonder what Lord Olivier himself would have done if he were in the position of Indians in Kenya. Would he have calmly acquiesced in the humiliating discrimination and patiently waited for the day when it would please the Whites of Kenya and His Majesty's Government of their own accord to redress the wrongs of Indians?

The "Untouchables."

Prejudice is hard to kill and in spite of the powerful support of Mahatma Gandhi people in India have not done much for the "depressed classes." This month is consecrated to him and towards the fulfilment of the programme laid down by him and yet we find people who are unable to get rid of their old prejudices. The differences between various castes are perpetuated even after death. The attention of the Corporation was drawn by a gentleman to the fact that the "Untouchable Classes" who live in Bombay had to carry their dead as far as Worli and Sewri for disposal, they being denied the right to cremate them at Sonapur, near the Marine Lines Station. It is a great hardship and ought to have been removed long ago. We are not disposed to overlook the prejudices of the higher caste people, but everything has its limit. Mr. Tairsee said he himself had disposed of dead bodies at the Sonapur ground, although they belonged to the lower classes, quietly without making a fuss, and that the Hindu community would tolerate it if the "lower classes" did not create much noise. The Municipal Commissioner, owing to want of funds, was unable to do anything in the matter. Mr. Tairsee informed the Corporation that not even higher castes had a *right* to burn their dead at the Sonapur, but only those people who had subscribed towards its funds. He also said that the *mochis* had established their right by paying a sum of about Rs. 2,500. If that is the only obstacle which stands in the way of the other castes establishing their claim, there are many philanthropic gentlemen in Bombay who ardently desire to raise the "depressed classes" and we may be sure that the requisite sum will easily be forthcoming. But the present intolerable state of things cannot go on for ever, for it is a stigma not so much on the "depressed classes" themselves as on the Hindu community as a whole which has kept them down. This is a question which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee can make its own, particularly in this Gandhi Month.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—

"The one Public Hall available in the Fort for public meetings is the Cowasji Jehangir Hall; and it seems that it has been engaged for nine consecutive days, chiefly by the Collector of Bombay! What could be the purpose, please? Sir, your own Advertisement columns reveal it! The Hall is required for the Public Auction of Excise Licenses, of Country Liquor, of Toddy, of Foreign Liquor, of Ganja, Bhang, etc., and of Opium! And these are to take place at the same time that the Council is holding its sessions in the Town Hall! And they are to be held in the same Hall where lectures on Religion, Ethics, Philosophy, Physical Culture, Hygiene, Temperance, etc., are given; and where the sacred Jashan ceremonies are performed! Are these public auctions held in the "interests" and for the "permanent benefit" of the people? And while on the subject, may I draw the attention of the public to one of the last unkind acts of the ex-Governor, Sir George Lloyd? Just before his departure, he revised the rules regarding the C. J. Hall, and has cleverly put in, that the Hall is not meant for political meetings!!! Verily, it does not speak well for a Government, that it shuts up a Public Hall against political meetings! But Sir George Lloyd had a thin skin, and the actions of his Government were also unpopular. The continuance of the present ban on political meetings at the C. J. Hall is inconsistent with the democratic tendencies, which the new Governor and his two colleagues, Messrs. Mehta and Cowasji, have shown so far. Evidently, this ban does not apply to Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Co.! But even they will agree that the ban must go."

The Dadabhai Statue.

There has evidently been some grievous bungling in connection with the order for the memorial statue of Dadabhai Naoroji, which Mr. Narottam Morarji's Committee has placed with a foreign artist. We publish to-day two letters from two leading Indian sculptors—we hope Mr. Narottam will not deny their claim to eminence in their profession—and both of them are positive that they were not invited by Mr. Narottam's Committee to tender for the statue. Mr. Phadke says that so far as he knows there was no open tender and he was not consulted at all, while Mr. G. K. Mhatre definitely avers that he was neither consulted nor offered the tender for the statue. Yet Mr. Narottam in his letter of the 19th instant to Mr. Natarajan, which we quoted last week, states that "the tenders were given by all Indian artists." We should like to know from Mr. Narottam whether any body of Indian artists, from whom Messrs. Mhatre and Phadke are excluded, can be described by any responsible Indian gentleman as "all Indian artists"? Would Mr. Narottam make public the names of the Indian sculptors whom his Committee consulted and from whom it invited tenders, before placing the order for the statue with a foreign artist? That is the only way open to the Committee to satisfy the countrymen of Dadabhai that Indian talent was found incompetent to execute a worthy memorial of the departed patriot.

(Continued from column 6.)

will melt away. To disarm opposition, Mr. Surve will further propose to limit the measure to three lives of the Corporation, that is to say, nine years. Nine years is not a very long period and ought to suffice to make up the leeway for the leaders of the "Backward Communities." It is hoped that Mr. Surve will put his proposal in an effective way and that Honourable Members, elected on democratic tickets, will be impelled by a just appreciation of realities to support him.

RESERVED SEATS.

(BY UNDERDOG)

"This Council recommends to Government to adopt the principle of reservation of seats in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay City in favour of the backward communities and the depressed classes."

This is the wording of a resolution which Mr. Surve M.L.C. has given notice to the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council and for which he has secured ballot for this session. Coming as it does from a member elected to the "Reserved seat" for "Marathas and allied castes" it seems eminently justified. We are having the principle of fixing proportions not only of seats on the Legislative bodies but even of seats on the Local bodies to be divided between Mahomedans and Hindus recognised by the Committee appointed by the National Body. None, therefore, need look askance at this proposal from a member avowedly representing a "Reserved" interest. In Bengal matters have been pushed almost to a ridiculous position, the comedy of which is marred only by the disastrous consequences it is having not only on those provinces which have no antipathy between Hindus and Mussalmans but also on the Congress Organisation in Bengal. Reservation and proportional division has been taken into such small matters that the next step to be taken is to fix the percentages of Hindus and Mussalmans allowed to travel in trains or walk on roads. Mr. Surve's resolution is nothing so critical. His is quite a moderate demand on behalf of those numerous inhabitants who live in E F and G Wards who have to allow themselves to be represented on the Municipal Corporation by persons wholly unacquainted with their ways and conditions of living, and then look for small mercies to bodies like the Social Service League. A Council, which prides itself on being a body of 'practical' men, must allow this very moderate demand on behalf of the backward and the depressed classes, the underdogs of the city, the beasts of burden, the producers of wealth, and the real servants of society. They must not allow their minds to be swayed by any high sounding theoretical axioms—business men as they boast of being.

To Mr. Surve, one humble suggestion has to be made. His resolution ought to be amended. As worded at present, it is theoretically unacceptable and practically ineffective. The Government have no power under the Act to nominate more than the enacted number or to reserve any seats on the elected list. What is necessary is to amend the "City of Bombay Municipal Act." The Act as amended in 1922 fixed the franchise at a monthly rental of ten rupees. The franchise must be lower for the backward and Depressed classes, say at rupees three a month. The Council as at present constituted dare not go against a measure calculated so to widen the franchise, nor will the majority of the present Corporation go against it. The franchise thus lowered, another provision to be made is to reserve one third or one fourth of the elected seats for candidates from the "Backward communities and Depressed classes."

The details as suggested here can be altered as is found convenient in practice. The fixing of such details is really a matter for the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to which a Bill is entrusted. It may be more feasible to divide the island into two or three divisions as in the case of elections to the Legislative Council, different geographical areas having different franchise. The Southern Division may have the present franchise of rupees ten monthly rental, while the Wards which comprise the Mill area and other parts mainly inhabited by the "Backward Communities and Depressed Classes" will have the lower franchise. In the Southern Division there may be no reserved seats: while in the latter area fifty per cent seats may be reserved.

Mr. Surve will also note another point. What is it that enables candidates of the higher castes to secure the votes of voters belonging to the "Backward Communities"? On inquiry, Mr. Surve will find that their success is mainly owing to the use they are able to make of the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Lokamanya Tilak and to the tendency of the few prominent persons of the Backward Communities to work hand in glove with Government officials. They ought to rely solely on the service they render to their community. Such gentlemen have frequently shown themselves more interested in hobnobbing with big officials and presenting addresses to the incoming and outgoing Governors than in securing to their community better service from the Municipal servants. Such gentlemen have their small group of followers but have no following beyond such groups even in their own community. If it can be made impossible for such gentlemen to ingratiate themselves with "Burra Sahibs," they can be easily induced to turn their eyes to the service of their brethren. Much time is now-a-days being wasted over questions about addresses to Governors, and elections are decided on these extra-Municipal issues, leaving real Municipal questions in the background. It is a proposal deserving of consideration that a provision should be enacted to make it incompetent for the Corporation to present addresses to any body whether the Viceroy of India or the President of the Indian National Congress. These political considerations have vitiated the atmosphere of the Municipal Corporation resulting in the same set of persons being able to occupy too many places and being able to discharge no function properly. Bossing and bluster carry the field against service and humility.

If Mr. Surve effects this improvement, we shall have the Municipal Corporation restricting itself to Municipal matters. Members of all political complexions will then be found to work more cordially together to effect a real improvement in Municipal Service. With this amendment, the little prejudice that is likely to attach to the reservation in the minds of elected members

(Continued in column 5).

A CRISIS AVERTED.

POPLAR DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MOTION TALKED OUT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The House of Commons was unusually full when the debate on the Poplar affair opened to-day. Mr. Briant (Liberal) who proposed the motion pressed the Government to introduce at an earliest moment reform in the poor law system which would deal with the existing anomalies.

Mr. Keens seconded the motion.

Mr. Wheatley, Minister of Health, replying to the debate denied the allegation that he had surrendered to Poplar. His speech which the Ministerialists loudly cheered was largely an attack on his Conservative predecessors for their inaction in the matter. In the course of describing the growth of the controversy he declared that he had only done what his predecessors had not courage to tackle. The late Government always knew that Poplar was breaking the law to the extent of two thousand sterling a week.

Replying to an interruption he explained that Poplar was not yet immune from surcharge. The only time when the Conservatives did not remit the Poplar surcharges was in respect of an expenditure of £10 for school [illegible] which placed outside the prisons in which the Poplar guardians were imprisoned. He concluded by defending his action and promised to undertake reform of the poor law system as early as possible.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks moving the Conservative amendment declared that Mr. Wheatley, in remitting the surcharges, in anticipation, had acted *ultra vires*.

Mr. Asquith said that the motion was put down not for rhe purpose of embarrassing the Government but to assert the vital principle of the poor law administration He considered that Mr. Wheatley had not dealt with the real issue and invited the Government to afford assurances as regards sanctioning an illegal expenditure in the future.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the Government did not defend the Poplar administration. Mr. Wheatley merely availed himself wisely or unwisely, of his powers to overcome difficulties of the Poplar administration. No illegal expenditure had been or would be sanctioned.

Towards the close of the debate the Liberals showed a disposition not to press their motion but Sir W. Joynson-Hicks moved closure which was defeated by 295 votes to 228. The effect of this was that the Liberal motion and the Conservative amendment were talked out and the debate came to an inconclusive end. The majority included number of Liberals.—Reuter.

THE LIBERAL MOTION.

Mr. Franq Briant's motion condemns the action of the Minister of Health in cancelling the Poplar order and remitting any likely surcharge under it as calculated to encourage illegality and extravagance. The resolution, further, urges that the real remedy for the difficulties of the necessitous areas is to be found in the reform of the London Government and of the poor Law system.

CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT.

The Conservative amendment to the Liber motion on the subject of Poplar calls upo the House of Commons to declare that th amount of the poor law relief should be cal culated on a lower scale than the earnings an independent workman who is maintainin himself by his labour.

STEVEDORES AND STRIKE.

EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATION TURNED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Executive of the Stevedores Unio has unanimously recommended to all mem bers to resume work to-morrow under th terms of the national agreement and sending the result of negotiations to em ployers who have promised that particula grievances will be favourably considered im mediately.

(Later).—A hitch has occurred in connec tion with the resumption of work by th Stevedores as men have turned down th Executive's recommendation.—Reuter.

THORNHAM STRIKE

COTTON SPINNERS GIVE NOTICE OF LOCK-OUT

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Cotton Spinners' Federation in Manchester has given notice of lock-out to 150,000 cotton operatives a week hence unless the Thornham strike is settled in the meantime. This strike began on February 15th owing to the dispute regarding the cotton room of the Thornham Spinning Company's mill near Oldham where three hundred operatives are employed. As a result of the dispute employers convened a meeting of the whole trade held yesterday.—Reuter.

DIFFICULTY IN LONDON PORT

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Throughout the country the Dockers resumed work to-day. Only in the Port of London as there still any difficulty. Here members of the Stevedores' Union, which is independent of dockers, still remained on strike. This afternoon, however, a meeting of this Union adopted the recommendation of its Executive Committee that members should return to work immediately.—B.O.W.

Numerous medicamen and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

18522

SECOND JATHA FOR JAITO.

AKALI DETERMINATION.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS FOR MAHATMAJI.

"NOW TO DESIST WOULD MEAN ANOTHER BARDOLI"

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 27.

The following statement has been issued The second Shahidi Jatha which will leave Sri Akal Takht to-morrow (28th February to resume the Akhand Path at Gurdwar Gangsar at Jaito is deeply pained at th loss of life and injuries sustained by th Sangat (congregation) which accompanied first Shahidi Jatha on the 21st February out of love and reverence. As the basic ide of these Shahidi (martyr) Jathas is to confine all the sufferings only to themselves therefore, they earnestly wish that no sangat should suffer on their account.

VILLAGERS NOT TO JOIN.

On the request of the Jatha, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht has decided to enjoin all Sikh [illegible] or refraining from accompanying the Jatha on its March. All people of the villages by which the Jatha passes should content themselves by bidding farewell to the Jatha just outside their villages an should not march on with Jatha so that may reach its destination attended by nobod except doctors, press reporters and such other few indispensable helpers. The caus is so sacred that the Sikhs should learn t control even the legitimate apprehensions their heart that the Nabha authorities may not invent any story about their doing with the Jatha.

LALAJI SUSPECTED.

It is further understood that as the Akalis cannot comply with the message of Mahatma Gandhi, they have sent two of their representatives to see him in Poona and thus explain to him the present situation.

Some of the prominent Akalis interviewed stated that Mahatma Gandhi's message appeared to be based on wrong information supplied to him and in this respect people mostly suspect Lala Lajpat Rai. They think that if they give up their present devices of seconding out these bigger Shahidi Jathas the results would be similar to those witnessed after Bardoli. They believe that as they have tried their strength of non-violence, they don't see any reason why they should disappoint such huge crowds that are pouring into Amritsar eager to march on Jaito. Far from being frightened wavered by Mahatma Gandhi's message they have received it with apathy.

THE JAITO AFFAIR.

WHY NATIONALISTS WALKED OUT OF ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 26.

In connection with the walking out of Swarajists after the ruling of the President against the motion of adjournment about the Jaito affair yesterday Pandit Shamlal Nehru writes:—"The Swarajists-cum-Independents as a body did not walk out as protest but only to discuss the situation created by the President's ruling in the adjourning room. As a matter of fact is was decided by the combined parties at its previous day's meeting that no such protest or demonstration was to be made. Every Indian member resented the ruling and many spontaneously left the Assembly Chamber to meet in an adjoining room to discuss the situation and to decide on some action and their discussion concluded long after the Assembly had adjourned."

WHIPPING OF WOMEN AT JAITO

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 27.

It is officially announced that there is no foundation whatever in the statement which has been circulated that women were whipped at Jaito. No one male or female was whipped or lashed. The statements that machine guns were used and that a cannon was fired from the fort are equally false.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S VIEW.

"ILLEGAL AND HIGH-HANDED ARRESTS"

(Associated Press.)

POONA, February 27.

Lala Lajpat Rai interviewed about the arrests of Dr. Kitchlew and Prof Gidwani stated:—

"On the facts, so far known, I consider that the arrests of Dr. Kitchlew and Prof. Gidwani are as illegal and highhanded as those of Pandit Jawahirlal and his companions were. We cannot allow the Government of India to close the Nabha state to all investigation of the truth. The Doctor and the Professor were not members of the Jatha and had done nothing to deserve the arrest. Mr. Z[illegible] of the "New York Times" was also prohibited from entering the Nabha territory why and under what law is not known. That we cannot allow the matter to stand is obvious but we must take some line to decide what to do."

SHATTERED HOPES.

OLIVIER'S DISAPPOINTING SPEECH.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

'WORSE THAN PERILOUS FOR INDIA'

REFERENCE TO KENYA PROBLEM

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Olivier stated that the Government would not accept the responsibility of accepting, on the recommendations of a Round Table Conference, a new scheme to establish full responsible Government in India now.—Reuter.

"WORSE THAN PERILOUS."

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the Lords to-day Lord Olivier in his statement on India stated that the Government were not prepared to accept, on the recommendations of a Round Table Conference, a new scheme for now establishing full responsible Government in India, only three years after the institution of a scheme of reforms, which was adopted because we were convinced that the establishment of full responsible Government would be worse than perilous and would bequeath a disaster to the people of India and when the powers which that transitional scheme was designed to give had not been availed of.

The Government, having the same ultimate aim for India as the Swarajists, namely, a substitution of responsible Dominion Government for the present admittedly transitional political constitution, earnestly desired to avail themselves of the Swarajists' disposition towards an effectful consultation. The Government were open to consider any practical proposals but they were not yet satisfied with regard to what might be the best means of establishing that closer contact and a better understanding that were so manifestly desirable. But they hoped, after consulting the Government of India, to be able, with the least avoidable delay, to decide on those means. Meanwhile, the Government which were unequivocally friendly towards the Indian constitutional reforming party appealed to that party for patience, circumspection and co-operation in using the Councils for an efficient administration.

IMMIGRATION TO KENYA.

Referring to Indian immigration to Kenya Lord Olivier said that his experience was that almost universally the Indian settlers were valuable to the communities they entered. He personally would like, on behalf of himself and the Government of India, to be sure that a very strong and sound case had been made out, before agreeing to the restrictions on Indian immigration to Africa, especially based on an economic argument. He was convinced that the Colonial Office would take that course and approach the question with a perfectly fair and straightforward mind. If it were proved that Indian immigration would be deleterious to the natives of Kenya he could not imagine that Indians would repudiate the doctrine that these territories were firstly to be administered in the interests of the native inhabitants.

FRANCHISE QUESTION.

Referring to franchise, Lord Olivier said that this kind of discrimination between franchises on the ground of colour and not qualification would be very dangerous to the unity of the Empire but he appealed to the Indians to have a little patience' in the matter. Crown Colony Government was not an ideal constitution and one should not necessarily expect to have same principles of franchise as under a clearly constituted democratic Government. The attitude of the Indian members of the Kenya Council in not voting for the Constitution Bill and not attending the Council was unwise and in view of the purposes of such a transitional constitution as that of Kenya he deplored the attitude encouraged by the Indian Swarajists.

Continuing, Lord Olivier referring to the contention that the British had no right in India said that the right of the British statesmen, public servants, merchants and industrialists to be in India was the fact that they made the India of to-day and no Home Rule of national movement could have been possible in India but for their work.

Referring to the "regrettable lack of limitation" in Mr. Lloyd George's "steel-frame" speech with regard to the Indian services, Lord Olivier said that Mr. Lloyd George appeared to have forecast the maintenance in perpetuity of the British service in India. It would be impossible to associate this idea with the ultimate idea of the Indian nationalist and Dominion Responsible Government.—Reuter.

LATER.

In the House of Lords to-day on the occasion of Lord Olivier making a statement on India, there were a number of Indians in the strangers' gallery and Lord Olivier was heard with very great difficulty owing to his hoarseness.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

He said that the affairs in India were giving His Majesty's Government at present a very great anxiety. The Labour Party was glad that Mr. Gandhi had been released because it was repugnant to human feeling that a man of his character should be treated as a criminal but a terrible practical reaction of his philosophically in[illegible]t teachings merely illustrated the excess[illegible]o which an Indian popular temperame[illegible]s prone to be driven by any such fer[illegible] Mr. Gandhi had denounced the whole i[illegible]f western democracy on which the Swa[illegible]eaders, at any rate the Hindu section th[illegible]were working and on which the British[illegible]ernment had been trying to work fo[illegible]a under the Morley-Minto and the [illegible]ford reforms. Not less completely d[illegible]y of Berlin and his Communist mission[illegible] from the Bolshevik School of Tas[illegible] denounce the bourgeois republicanis[illegible]he Swaraj movement demanding the [illegible]orship of the proletariat and emanc[illegible] of the outcaste and the lower caste[illegible]s. The British Government had p[illegible]their faith to the programme of con[illegible]nel democracy but we claimed to kn[illegible]centuries of experience in Europe ar[illegible]frica, laws and conditions indispensab[illegible] the stable working of that sy[illegible] which was not native to In[illegible]nd it was perfectly plain th[illegible] conditions had not at present been e[illegible]lished in India and could not be established in a few months by deliberation at the Round Table Conference, or by a premature appointment of a Commission under the Government of India Act.

TWO CHARACTERISTICS OF ATMOSPHERE.

But, in the transition stage from the present to the future loyalty and devotion to the Indian interests of the British element in the public service was as indispensable to the efficient working of any form of constitution in the public interest as was that of parliamentary cooperation on the part of unofficial classes which he appealed to the Swaraj Party to give. If the Indian public service was to be regarded as in the course of supersession it was none the less essential to the successful conduct of any transition that its high qualities should be recognised, appreciated and realised fully by all engaged in the problem of effecting that transition. The Government was impressed by two characteristics of the atmosphere of the Indian politics; firstly, by the intense—but, they were convinced, grievously mistaken—mistrust and determination of uncompromising intransigence indicated in the election manifesto of the Swaraj Party last autumn, also dissatisfaction expressed by more moderate advocates of self-Government; and, secondly and more recently, by an appreciable modification of that hostile and intransigent attitude indicated not only in the recent proceedings of the Legislative Assembly but in many communications of expression of opinion which had reached His Majesty's Government both through official and unofficial channels from persons representing weighty and influential opinion who were anxious that by some manner of conference a way forward might be found out of the present difficulties.

Lord Olivier concluded by saying that the Government had been continually pressed to give attention to urgent matters. It had been quite impossible for them thoroughly to explore all factors of difficulty in the present Indian political atmosphere. The investigation of the situation which the Government of India had promised, could not fail to assist the Government of India to furnish His Majesty's Government with further considered advice upon the problems involved and with regard to the best possible lines of approach to any further developments.

CURZON ON SIKH TROUBLE.

Lord Curzon referring to the unfortunat events in the Punjab in connection with th Sikhs said that the Sikhs had been n only valiant warriors but also were among most loyal subjects of the Crown and there must have been a deplorable misunderstanding somewhere to have brought about this situation. He did not apportion blame to anybody and expressed an opinion that the Government of India were perfectly right in enforcing the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha but there must have been some thing wrong in the state of affairs which allowed a religious movement to develop into political agitation associated with dacoity and accompanied by violence and crime. The Government of India must really take this in hand. He was glad that a strong and fearless man had been appointed as the Governor of Punjab under whose administration, he trusted, that end might be put to these troubles and Sikhs would return to their old loyalty and co-operation with the Government. Lord Curzon criticised the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi and expressed the opinion that it was the work of the Bombay Government. In view of Mr. Gandhi's expression of his intention of prosecuting his previous creed, we might at present be faced with recrudescence of the old agitation and we had tied our hands for we could not again imprison him. He asked how the release of other political prisoners on medical grounds could be refused. Lord Curzon said he understood that Lord Olivier, on behalf of the Government had promised that there should be a series of investigations and consultations with the representa-

((Continued on next page.)

THREE NONOFFICIAL VICTORIES.

GOVT. SUCCESSIVELY DEFEATED.

COMMITTEE ON SIKH SITUATION

RELEASE OF MOHANI AND SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 26.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain moved for the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani by a remission of the unexpired portion of his sentence. He said Maulana Hasrat Mohani was one of the noblest and truest sons of India and that his only offence was that he wanted freedom of his country. He pointed out that Maulana Hasrat had urged for a change of the creed of the Congress at a time when the Muslim feeling was very much strained. He pleaded for a policy of conciliation.

Mr. Abdul Haye said Government could not reform Maulana Mohani by keeping him in jail for they could not prevent the spread of the ideal advocated by Maulana Mohani.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar said there was a wide difference regarding the kind of Swarajya India should have and if Maulana Mohani defined it in the Congress and as the President of the Muslim League as political independence this should not be construed as an offence. He moved an amendment urging an unconditional release rather than a remission of the sentence.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah took the chair.

Pandit Malaviya also supported. He did not agree with the Maulana's creed, but he held him as a true and honest person who was incapable of bribing a Warder for which alleged offence he was now undergoing imprisonment.

SIR MALCOLM'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that Maulana Hasrat Mohani had urged the establishment of a parallel Government and guirella warfare "to kill the enemy wherever you find him." Moreover Maulana Mohani had defended the Moplahs acts and had condemned the Hindus as aiding the British in the war against that Moplahs. Maulana Mohani had fully defended himself before the Court and the judges described his speech as gross sedition. He said, but for his breaking jail discipline and bribing a Warder Maulana Mohani would have been free to-day. He sympathised and even respected those who went to jail, because they wanted to uphold a course dictated by their concience and then abide by jail rules. But he warned that those who went to jail and broke the discipline did a great harm to the country by spreading a spirit of indiscipline and corruption which, if allowed, unchecked, might result in the breakdown of the jail administration. He pointed out that Government had done a great deal during the past two years to improve the position of the political prisoners and warned the House against voting for the release of one who was now in jail not for a political offence, but for breaking jail rules.

Mr. Abhayankar said the issue was whether the Assembly would allow Government to treat its political opponents as felons and let them rot in jail. How would Sir Malcolm Hailey feel if his political opponent got a chance of putting him in place of Maulana Mohani (laughter). He said the English law, English justice and English jail were different and the Home Member would not call the Indian jail rules ordinary if he had an experience of them.

Mr. Muhamed Yakub said Non-cooperation was at its lowest ebb and despite their best efforts the Ali Brothers had not been able to raise a ripple on the calm sea and there had been no disorder (voices: Do you mean that Non-cooperation brings disorder). Mr. Yakub explained that he believed that the time now was so quiet that the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani would not involve a danger and he appealed to the Government to meet the really representative Assembly that had now been formed by releasing the political prisoners.

It was six o'clock when the Chairman (Mr. Jinnah) put to vote Mr. Doraiswami's motion for the unconditional release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani which was carried despite Government opposition.

The House then rose.

RELEASE OF SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

After lunch Sardar Kartar Singh moved the release of Sardar Kharak Singh, Ex-president of the Gurdwara Committee. He said that Sardar Kharak Singh was a noble person. One of his offences was manufacture of Kirpans for Sikhs which was quite a lawful act.

Pundit Malaviya said that Sardar Kharak Singh was the President of the Punjab Congress Committee and President of the Gardwara Committee and such a person was convicted on the most flimsy ground that he (Kharak Singh) declared in a speech that the British should serve as 'Bardas' (meaning slaves) of Indians. Pundit Malaviya said the word used must have been 'Bandas' (meaning servants of the public). Even if the word 'Bardas' had been used could it be a serious offences to say that under Swaraj the British should be servants and not masters. He said for this flimsy offence Kharak Singh got three years. He regretted that the case was not defended. He did not agree with the non-co-operators in not defending cases, although he realised that the non-co-operators' decision was not surprising after the perversion and failure of justice in cases which had been defended. He further pointed out that the limit of injustice was reached when Kharak Singh and others had been

((Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

GOVT. DEFEATS ON HEADS OF EXCISE.

On Wednesday the Bombay Legislative Council suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Government bench when the full amount of the land stamps and taxes expenditure amounting to Rs. 63,56,000 was sanctioned in spite of 37 motions brought forward for omissions and reductions of the grants to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs. While the Swarajists smarted under the defeat as they were bound to owing to their minority the Government bench and their henchmen gloated over the victory. One thing was clear to all that in spite of strong speeches of the people's representatives, the officials had the majority and they allowed calmly their opponents to attack them for they knew it was like their knocking against the brazen ramparts of the impossible and that an official victory was sure in the end. The division lobby again and again demonstrated this fact and the Swarajists took the defeat in a sporting spirit consoling themselves that they had done the duty owed to their constituencies. In the evening, however, a change took place for the better and this showed clearly that the elected members allowed their votes more by sentiment rather than reason. While in budget grants for land revenue expenditure the elected members viz., non-Brahmins and Mahomedans voted solidly for the Government when the time for giving votes under the heads of Excise came they deserted their erstwhile friends the officials and joined the Swarajists on grounds of sentiment only. The official bench feeling the pulse of their opportunist colleagues in advance tried hard to cajole and wheedle them on to their side and some of the nominated members were seen trying hard to bring back the lost sheep to the official fold, but where sentiment prevailed reason went to the winds. The Hon. Member holding the portfolio of Excise like an accomplished diplomat tried to please the House by agreeing to omit a sum of Rs. 16,200 moved by an hon. member from Ahmednagar, but the elected members were not in a mood to succumb to this adroit tactic and refused to join hands with the Government in the other two motions of reductions amounting to a little over Rs. 35,000. The officials were once again found in a gloomy mood and the motion of the hon. member from East Khandesh for the reduction of Rs. one lakh from under heads of inspection and Preventive Establishments would keep them under the tenterhoow of suspense overnight. If the non-Brahmins and Mahomedans join the Swarajists in the spirit of common brotherhood with a common object of mending a system which has been responsible for such a top heavy administration and irresponsible to the people there is every likelihood of the official bench extending the hand of fellowshinp to the Swarajists to devise means for a compromise.

PICKETING.

The criticisms in this paper yesterday in regard to picketing in the lobby have brought about a salutary effect on the official bench and on Wednesday although direct picketing was slackened a great deal of indirect manoeuvring to win the non-Brahmins and the Mahomedans was noticed. This practice should be brought to the notice of the Hon. President if it is still persisted in. Both the people's as well as the Government sides should not interfere in the free choice of exercising discretion in giving votes and should take victory or defeat in a sporting spirit.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On Wednesday the proceedings commenced with an announcement from the Hon. President that he had received a notice of a resolution congratulating Mr. Ghatge, the Commissioner of Police, Baroda, on his having captured alive the notorious outlaw Baber Deva who had been a terror in the Kaira District for the last six years If the resolution was treated only as congratulatory, the President said, he would allow it to be moved on the first non-official day.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana District) then moved the reduction of Rs. one lakh from the total budget demand under the head of expenditure of stamp revenue.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. B. G. Phalajani, Deputy President then moved to omit one item of Rs. 275/- being an increase proposed to be granted in the conveyance allowance to the supervisor employed in connection with the Entertainments Duty Act.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker (nominated) in opposing the motion said the conveyance allowance was comparatively less than that paid by the Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust to their staff.

This motion too was withdrawn after some discussion.

The Deputy President then moved reduction of Rs. 11,000 under the heads Ports and Pilotage being the amount of expenditure on steamer "Jhelam" and flat "Mooltan."

Mr. Pahalajani said the necessity of a steamer for the Commissioner in Sind was justified thirty or forty years ago but that necessity did not arise now when there were railway communications in existence. The steamer was used more for a pleasure trip than for official business.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, said there were several parts in Sind which could only be reached by steamers and that the steamer and flat under consideration were used not only by the Commissioner but also other Government officials.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, said tracts in Sind were not approachable by railways. He also denied that officers were not welcome in the villages. In fact they were besieged by petitions from different villages.

Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed (Poona City) opposed the motion. He said the steamer was necessary to maintain the dignity of the Commissioner.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, (Bombay City South)

((Continued on next page.)

THREE NON-OFFICIAL VICTORIES

(Continued from previous page.)

given further nine months imprisonment for refusal to give up wearing black turban.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Malcolm Haily replying said that unfortunately due to some mistake, papers asked for from the Punjab Government, had been received relating to another Kharak Singh (Laughter). Taking Pundit Malaviya's facts he observed that whatever word was used by Kharak Singh, whether it was 'Banda', the audience to whom it was addressed could not have understood it as meaning public servants and that made all the difference. The Home Member remarked this was one of those cases where the accused refused to defend himself and to appeal and subsequently showed disinclination to accept jail discipline. The Home Member said he would ask for report from the Punjab Government on the subject. He could give no guarantee but he would consult the Local Government whether they consider desirable the remission of the remaining sentence.

The resolution of Sardar Kartar Singh was passed by a majority.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE INTO SIKH GRIEVANCES.

GOVT.'S FUTILE OPPOSITION.

The following is the Home Member's speech on the resolution demanding an Enquiry Committee into the Sikhs movement.—

After Mr. Ujagar Singh Bedi had spoken Sir Malcolm Hailey, on behalf of Government, opposed the resolution. He prefaced his speech that whatever observations he would make should not be taken as in any way prejudicing the course of action he might have to adopt elsewhere (as Governor of the Punjab). His own service in the Punjab like that of Mr. Calvert had been in the Mahomedan Districts. But that did not prevent him from having sincere admiration for the many sterling qualities of the Sikhs. They had shown great courage in the service of the Crown. They had made sacrifices in the war. Their spirit of enterprise had sent them out to earn their living all over the world and they had adaptability which had made them take up many lines of industry and above all they had the spirit of colonisation. Apart from that there was no one who would not have a sincere respect for the real devotion of the Sikhs to their religion although he believed that in some of their manifestations of their religion they had sometimes gone beyond the principles of good citizenship.

PHASES OF THE MOVEMENT.

Proceeding the Home Member reminded the House of the several phases of the movement which led to the present situation in the Punjab. The movement was only of recent origin. Most of the shrines were in the possession of the Mahants. But there arose a reforming party among the Sikhs which claimed to oust the Mahants, men who had been for a number of years in occupation and whose rights were actually good in law. The reformers showed irritation at the delay in the settlement of a number of cases then pending and they even claimed that the procedure provided by law were restrictive. This in the first instance was the real cause of the trouble in the majority of cases. It was not Government that was responsible for the results but the circumstances of the cases themselves. As regards the Golden Temple it was first managed by a committee the head of which was nominated by Government. For many years the Committee did good work but after some time under the influence of the reform movement the Sikhs wanted to have greater control over the temple. Government were perfectly prepared to withdraw from the management. As the result of the negotiations a committee of thirty persons were nominated. Even this did not satisfy the Sikhs who claimed 175 members on the management committee. Then came the key affair. Government were not sure of the exact legal position. They therefore, brought a friendly suit in order that the law courts might decide the proper possession of the keys and the responsibility of the management. That was all and nothing more. The next phase of the Sikh Movement was in respect of the Gurukabagh. There the Mahant wanted protection of the lands belonging to the temple. There was no judicial proof that the action of the Mahant was due to the act of a Government official.

NABHA ABDICATION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey deplored the beatings but they were courted by certain people who ought to have gone to a civil court for claiming the possession of the lands. However, Government did not, in any way, attempt to injure the religious or other rights of the Sikhs. Then the movement turned in respect of the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha. This abdication was the result of a judicial enquiry into dispute between Nabha and Patiala. It was in this connection that bodies of men organised by Sikhs went to Jaitu ostensibly for religious purposes. At the same time the Prabandhak Committee had announced that it was their intention to work for the restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha. But as the Nabha State has come under the British Administration it was the duty of Government in the circumstances to prevent any political demonstrations either for restoration of the Maharaja or against it. Government in no way prevented holding of religious meetings but only sought to prevent political demonstrations. That was why they allowed bodies of fifty persons to finish their religious observances and leave the territory after the ceremony. For the purposes of a religious ceremony nine persons were enough and yet Government allowed so many as fifty. No other order was impossible.

FIRING JUSTIFIED.

"I wish to make it clear that these were definitely the orders of the Government of India. We did not leave the matter to the discretion of the administration. We told him that he must, if possible, avoid the use of force. We had successfully avoided this all these four months. We made it quite clear to the administration that if attempts were made on the 21st to break the cordon or rush through the police or troops then he must use such minimum force as is necessary. That was before the Jatha was to arrive at Jaito on the 21st. But the occurrences have now taken place and they will form the subject of judicial proceedings but since so much has been said I wish to point out that it was not an unarmed crowd as is stated to be. It was armed with spears and fire-arms and with axes and it charged the small body of officials who had gone to stop any demonstration of a political character. The crowd was exceedingly hostile in attitude and armed with illegal weapons. It was not a peaceful religious body vowed to non-violence. It went off the right and came in conflict with the troops. It is on record that there was a man on horse back who waved a sword and was preparing to charge. It is also on record that the crowd repeatedly fired at the troops. In the circumstances all that could be done was to use fire very carefully".

Proceeding with his speech in the Assembly to-day the Home Member referred to the number of casualties reported by Pandit Malaviya on the basis of a rumour and said that according to their official information the number of killed was 14 and the number of wounded was 34. A military officer who was not responsible for the firing in his report had stated that no machine guns were used by them. There was no firing from the fort and no male or female was lashed or whipped. Of course two women were arrested on his orders, five women were taken into custody as they refused to leave the male Akalis but subsequently two of them wanted to go and were permitted to go. From these facts it was clear that every precaution had been taken by the officers on the spot to avoid all possible trouble. As regards the motion before the house for a committee of investigation, as Mr. Pilcher had already pointed out, Government of Punjab had made every effort to satisfy the Sikhs but failed. What the Sikh wanted was change in the Gurudwara law in order to give them full management of the Shrines. If this was the right presumption and if that was the real question at issue then it must be settled in the Punjab itself by persons who were conversant with the affairs in the Punjab. As for "kirpans" although there had been some change in the practice of carrying "kirpans" the Punjab Government had as a rule taken action only against those who carried them unsheathed. But the Sikhs worked no impediment at all in the full and free use of "kirpans" in any matter they chose. There again some change in the law was required and that could be made only by the Punjab Government in consultation with the Sikhs and other communities in the Punjab. This legislature was not the proper body to advise the local legislature what it should do. Government had, immediately after the occurrences at Jaito, deputed a Sikh Magistrate of considerable standing to make enquiries and therefore Sir Malcolm Hailey deprecated the appointment of any committee of enquiry by this house. Nevertheless the Government of India would consider, in consultation with the Punjab Government, whether it was not possible to find some better machinery within the powers for enabling the Sikhs to state definitely their claims and their grievances and if possible to find a solution in co-operation with the Government.

EXTENDED HAND OF FELLOWSHIP.

Concluding the Home Member said: "Let me add that there is nobody in the Government who is the enemy of the aspirations of the Sikhs. There is nobody who does not pride on the long and glorious association of Sikhs in the service of the Crown. There is no one who does not wish the old feeling of confidence and trust between the Government and the Sikhs to continue. The hand of fellowship is always extended to them. It was there to-day for them to grasp (applause).

Replying to Mr. B. C. Pal, the Home Member stated only one man was wounded on the side opposite to the crowd.

Pundit Shyamlal Nehru: And yet you said that firing was repeatedly made by the crowd.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: Firing must have been very inaccurate: (A voice: But who was fired). Sir Malcolm Hailey: A villager who was wounded.

GANDHI-NEHRU CONSULTATION

NOTHING CAN BE DISCLOSED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru stated to the Associated Press representative to-day on his return from Poona: "I had a private consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and cannot be expected to disclose what happened. may state, however, that the policy of the Swarajya Party remains unchanged after that consultation. As for the policy of the Nationalist Party, which included the Swarajya Party, for certain purposes it will continue to be governed by the constitution of that party adopted at a general meeting of the members held in Delhi the other day."

The Special Service Squadron arrived at Fremantle at daybreak in glorious weather. Immense crowds gave them a most enthusiastic welcome. Aeroplanes flew over the warships and swarms of gaily decorated river craft greeted the visitors.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

...aid steamers and railways were very anti...ated means of communication, and look... to the progress of civilization, the House ...ld sanction a grant for an aeroplane. ...remarked that not only in Sind but in ...arts of the country those swarming with ...ons have disappeared. The fact was ...he country had ceased to agitate be...hey knew that their petitions were ...d to the waste paper basket. He ...i that to keep up the dignity of the ...ner an aeroplane be provided.

...ulbaksh Shah (Sukkur) said a ... the Commissioner was necessary ...efit of Sind.

...n was rejected by 56 votes ... division.

...on of Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta ...d of Rs. 63,86,000 was passed ...s of land, stamps, taxes and ...ge.

...A. M. Khan Dehelvi (Mi...) then asked for a total ...s. 1,03,18,000 under the ...est, registration and agri...culture.

REVISION OF ... OF EXCISE SUPER... ENTS.

Mr. C. M. Sapt...i, (Ahmednagar) moved the omission o... 16,200 provided for the revision of p... Superintendents of Excise under the ...d of Excise. In the explanatory ... of the budget it was stated th... pay of Superintendents of Salt and ... was last revised in February 1921. ... it was the only service in which a ti... ale of pay did not exist. The advis... of introducing it was brought to the ... of local Government by the Secret... State as early as 1917.

Mr. G. Patel, (Mill O... Association, Ahmedabad) said during ... et discussion he had suggested to ap... the pruning knife from the top and t... a good opportunity for Government ... effect to that suggestion.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indi... Merchants' Chamber) said when t... tem was considered in the Fina... committee they were unanimously of o... to drop it. He hoped, therefore, tha... item would not be pressed on the ho...

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan ... said the best way to reduce th... establishment was to reduce the ... shops.

Sir Maurice Hayward said ... Superintendents were required to see that no-illicit distillation of liquor was practised. If they wanted to have the right sort of men to do the right sort of work they should be prepared to pay well. The proposed increase was only Rs. 100 and he thought that was not much.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said, the Government had decided in 1920 that there should be no incremental scales for the Excise Department. He, therefore, failed to see why the Government had brought forward this item.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Dehelvi, said the departments of Salt and Excise were now amalgamated and the Government of India had been consulted in the matter who had granted their sanction to the scheme of time scale for these men. The matter was now to be placed before the Legislative Assembly for approval and if the House threw out the item a very anomalous position would be created. Seeing however, the sense of the House he proposed to omit the item from the present budget and postpone the consideration of the question. He hoped the Hon. Members of the House would appreciate the modesty of the spirit that he was approaching them.

The motion of omission of Rs. 16,200 was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved reduction of Rs. 16,932 from the provision of Rs. 61,753 under the heads of Inspection and Preventive Establishments.

The motion was carried in division by 52 votes against 38.

Mr. Pahalajani then moved reduction of Rs. 19,700 under the heads of Inspection and Preventive Establishments from the item of Rs. 34,000 being the pay of Deputy Commissioners

Mr. Pahalajani said the Retrenchment Committee had recommended only one Deputy Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Dehalvi, said report of responsible officers of the Excise Dept. was called for and the report of the Excise Committee too was expected shortly by Government. When Government received these reports they propose to go through the whole excise question and in the meantime he appealed the House not to press for the motion and disallow the item.

The motion was taken to division and 46 voted for it and 41 against and it was carried amidst cheers.

Mr. P. G. Joshi, (East Khandeshi) then moved a reduction of Rs. 1,00,000 from the total demand of Rs. 3,11,484 under the heads of Inspection and Preventive Establishments.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai in supporting the motion said inspection and detection of illicit liquor should be left to the men on the spot, viz., Patels and Mukhis, rather than the Preventive Inspectors.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) said the best way to attain prohibition was to increase the staff. If the House decreased the staff people would be encouraged to drink illicit distilled liquor.

The debate was not finished when the House rose for the day. Further discussion will be resumed at 2 p.m. to-day.

MAILS FOR TEHERAN.

TO BE CARRIED BY RUSSIAN ROUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Postmaster General announces that from the 1st of March mails from Teheran and Northern Persia generally will be despatched from London daily via Russia. Correspondence for Southern Persia will still be despatched via Bombay. It is expected that Teheran will be reached in about three weeks by the Russian route compared with five to six weeks via Bombay.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

One or two important changes in the law are aimed at in the Criminal Justice Bill the second reading of which was passed in the House of Lords to-night. The Bill is the handi-work of Lord Chancellor Lord Haldane, of greatest public interest is the clause which proposes to abolish the rule by which a wife who commits an offence in the presence of her husband is presumed to have committed it under coercion by him. The only "presumption" would be abolished under this amendment for it adds "but on a charge against the wife for any offence other than treason or murder, it shall be good defence to prove that the offence was committed in the presence of and under coercion of her husband." The public attention was directed recently to a curious rule of material coercion by a case in which a society lady charged with committing betting frauds by means of forged telegrams successfully pleaded that as her husband was present when she wrote the telegrams she must have acted under his coercion.

The Bill also imposes much heavier penalties on a motorist who is drunk while in charge of a motor car. It provides that any person who is drunk while in charge of a motor car on any highway shall be liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both. The maximum penalty at present is one month's hard labour for the first offence.

A remarkable clause in the bill provides that no person shall take any photograph of or make any sketch or portrait with a view to publication of any judge, witness or party to any proceedings whether civil or criminal.—B.O.W.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

AUSTRIA'S RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Vienna.—Austria has recognised the Soviet.—Reuter.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

TRYING TO DRIVE CHEAPEST BARGAIN

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last night, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

Mr. B.G. Kher moved:—

(a) That the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee dated the 13th June 1923, earmarking a sum of Rs. 5,00000 for the purchase of a building be amended and that instead of Rs five lacs, a sum of Rs. four lacs only should be so earmarked.

(b) That out of the sum of rupees one lac thus released rupees fifty thousand be earmarked for being paid to the Building Fund of the National Medical College, provided the trustees of the National Medical College collect a sum of rupees four lacs fifty thousand for such Building Fund.

(c) That a sum of rupees twenty-five thousand be earmarked for being spent to Depressed Classes Work; and;

(d) That the remaining sum of Rs. 25,900 be earmarked for Khaddar Propaganda.

Mr. Kher said the money was collected not for the purpose of investment, but for spending on useful work. The National Medical College was an institution which was doing tangible work, and it needed their help.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas seconded.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said they had received a letter from the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund that they were in negotiation for the purchase of a building, and it would be better for them to postpone the consideration of the question till they had received a definite reply from the Trustees. Otherwise the Trustees would be placed in a wrong position. They were collecting funds during the Gandhi Month, and that sum might be used for the building.

Mr. Deshpande moved that the consideration of the question be postponed for a week and that the Trustees be asked to speed up the negotiations for the purchase of the building and that no sum should be released from the sum earmarked for the building until a report was received.

Mr. Eranza moved a rider that the period be increased to one month.

Mr. Jamnadas moved an amendment that a sum of rupees five hundred only be given to the Medical College.

Mr. Manilal Nanavatty moved an amendment that the Trustees of the Fund should be asked to report within a week as to how much the building was likely to cost and that in the meantime the consideration of the question be postponed for the purpose.

Dr. D.D. Sathaye (called upon to explain the position of the College) said he was in a position to get possession of the buildings occupied by his College at a cost of rupees three and a half lakhs. They had promises of rupees one lakh and if they could get a sum of one and a half lakhs now, they could come into possession of the buildings the balance being paid by instalments. If the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee paid them a sum of rupees one lakh he would be able to house the National Art College and the Science College in those buildings, but not all national institutions.

Mr. Osman Sobani said the Trustees would not be in a position to reply to them within a week, or even two weeks. Mr. Umar Sobani and the other trustees thought that times were bad and that if they only waited they would be able to get a building for less than four lakhs. In fact they were trying to drive the cheapest possible bargain, and they might even buy a building for rupees two lakhs. Therefore, while they were anxious to help the National Medical College, he asked them to postpone consideration of the whole question, until they had news from the Trustees. He was opposed to the proposition and the amendment except the one for a postponement.

Mr. Deshpande's amendment with the rider was adopted by the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALLIED CONTROL IN GERMANY

INVENTORY OF GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOTS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—The British plan for the resumption of the inter-Allied control in Germany outlined in Mr. MacDonald's note demands an inventory of the German ammunition depots.—Reuter.

LEVY ON IMPORTED GERMAN GOODS

REDUCED TO 5 P. C.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

The Press is divided in its comments on the agreement which the British Government has just concluded with the German Government whereby the levy of 26 per cent imposed on the imported German goods as a means of recovering reparations is reduced to five per cent. The British Government's action is sharply criticised by the Conservative organs largely on the ground that it will further assist the German manufacturers to undersell the British manufacturers. The Liberal and the Labour organs, however welcome the Government's step as a necessary measure of relief to the British importers who have for some time had to pay the 26 per cent themselves.

"FACTS OF THE CASE."

The facts of the case are, as is fairly well-known, as follows:—In the Reparations Settlement of May 1921 it was stipulated that a part of Germany's payments should be with the form of 26 per cent levy on her exports to the allied countries. Under the scheme introduced by the British Government it was provided that the British buyers sent to the German exporters of goods only 74 per cent of the amount charged. The buyers paid the balance to the British treasury and sent a receipt to the German exporter who presenting it to his Government was reimbursed the amount to the tax. Since December, however, the German Government has failed to repay the German exporters who have insisted on the British importers paying full value of the goods sent them. As the British Treasury insisted on its 26 per cent of the transaction the British importer has had to pay not only one hundred per cent to the Germans but also twenty-six per cent to the Treasury.—B.O.W.

LAYING DOWN OF CRUISERS.

A LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A score of well-known Liberal member of the House of Commons have issued manifesto urging reconsideration of the project to lay down new cruisers and destroyers, as it is unnecessary, economically disastrous, and morally wrong, and contending that Britain's action will create distrust abroad and endanger the work of the League of Nations. They assert that four new cruisers are already being built for the royal navy and point out that Japan has reduced her naval estimates by 65 million yen.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AT ROME

SPANISH DELEGATE'S ACCOUNT

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rome.—The Naval Conference closed with an official declaration of unanimity, which is difficult to reconcile with the reports of dissension among the delegates. Notwithstanding semi-official denial, the Spanish delegate has published a frank statement explaining that he retired because he failed to secure general support for tonnage amounting to 105,000 instead of 83,000 permitted. Russia uncompromisingly claimed 400,000 tons; also that the Baltic and the Dardanelles should be closed to all warships.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rome.—It is semi-officially denied that Spain has withdrawn from the Naval Disarmament Committee. It is explained that the delegates to the Conference are not empowered to take decisions but merely to frame opinions in the form of reports.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU ON WAY TO S. AFRICA.

MEETING AT LOURENCO MARQUES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Lourenco Marques.—Mrs. Naidu has arrived here from Kenya. She addressed meeting of 2,000 Indians at a local theatre on the Indian question.—Reuter.

Lourenco Marques is a coast town in Portuguese East Africa.

MRS. NAIDU'S HOPES

"NO TAX CAMPAIGN WILL BE SUCCESSFUL"

Lourenco Marques.—Mrs. Naidu is proceeding to Johannesburg. She will assist the South African Indians in their fight against the Class Area Bill.

Interviewed she said that she was confident that the Indians would be successful as they were supported by a united India. She did not think that the Indians had much hope for, whichever party was in power in South Africa, it would try to follow the same policy owing to the strong feelings of Europeans on the question. She described General Smuts as a strong and able man, a man of deep sense if justice and hoped that he, more than anyone else, would be able to find a solution for the problem.—Reuter.

SHATTERED HOPES.

(Continued from previous page.)

tures of the Indian opinion and if such investigations disclosed the advisability of an advance within the Government of India Act, the Government would make regulations and submit them to the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of State and Parliament. He hoped His Majesty's Government would not sympathise with the proposal for a Round Table Conference. It would be impossible to imagine a more disastrous method of approaching the situation. The experience in Britain of a Round Table Conference did not encourage hope of any success. They did not want any more Royal Commissions. The Government ought to approach men who were working the Reform Scheme in India now, namely, Governors and the Viceroy, and ask them how the Reforms were progressing. Lord Curzon concluded by emphasing that the Government were bound by the whole history of this question to consult Parliament with regard to any changes.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

"D. T." IN FURIOUS MOOD.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

While faintly praising Lord Olivier's refusal to countenance a round table conference his references to political sabotage, friendly co-operation of British and Indians and tribute to the Civil Service, the 'Daily Telegraph" is frankly dissatisfied at the "half-hearted and hesitating" speech which, it declares, will not greatly reassure those who are anxious in this country, still less assuage deeper anxieties in India. The paper thinks, for example, that Lord Olivier unduly apologised for the mutinous spirit of the Swarajists without showing how ill-founded in some respects, how fractious and ill-tempered in others this soreness is. The "Telegraph" concludes that the British people and Parliament must insist that the Government do nothing rash in the vain hope of buying the good behaviour of those who have already learnt the secret only too well that democratic Governments are singularly susceptible to persistent obstructive attack.

INDEFINITE STATEMENT.

The "Westminster Gazette" also finds the statement indefinite, but thinks that the note thereof is one of hopefulness. The journal says that our real task is to convince India of the sincerity of our surrender of absolute power, which we have wielded for so long, and simultaneously to teach the Indian races that upon an effective use of the powers which they now possess will depend the partial surrender of the rights we have thought it necessary to reserve.

ENQUIRY DESIRABLE.

The "Times" says that Lord Olivier has succeeded in combining sympathy for the best Indian aspirations with commonsense and the calm logic of statesmanship. It considers that enquiry into the working of the Reforms is desirable for the enlightenment of British and Indian public opinion. Such enquiry, says the "Times", can easily be carried out. There need not be any cumbrous Royal Commission for the purpose. Provincial Governors and Governments have doubtless submitted to the Viceroy full reports of the work of the Legislative Councils which with the proceedings of the Assembly, could be collated and analysed, since it is of great importance to know the results of Indian co-operation regarding education, sanitation, agriculture, communications and social reforms. The "Times" concludes that the only way to show true, intelligent sympathy is to maintain the Reforms firmly and unwaveringly.—Reuter.

The paper emphasises that Lord Olivier declared very plainly that the Government stood by the provisions of the Government of India Act, the faults in the working of which could be examined without fresh legislation. The paper says that certain points of the Government statement are open to obvious criticism but the central fact is that Lord Olivier is strongly opposed to any attempt to wreck the reforms or to discredit the idea that sound Government in India deserves full and emphatic recognition.—Reuter.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Lord Olivier's statement on Indian reforms has shocked Delhi legislators. They are all unanimous in condemning the statement as not only utterly disappointing but hope-killing. Party confabulations are proceeding. I presume some strong action will be taken as a result of the refusal of the Round Table Conference and the absence of any mention of even royal commission.

HITLER'S TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S CAREER DURING WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Munich.—When Court trying Mr. Ludendorff, Hitler and others resumed today no announcement was made as regards the admission of the public. A noticeable feature of the proceedings are conducted. None of the accused appears to take the affair very seriously. The President of the Court has made a statement sympathetically stressing Hitler's career during the war.—Reuter

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Munich.—Hitler in a long statement tributed his action to patriotic motive and denounced the conduct of Von Kar and General Von Lossow who joined him movement under duress and immediately suppressed it when they were free.—Reuter.

PARIS PRODUCE EXCHANGE OPENS

LONDON Feb. 27.

Paris.—The Produce Exchange which has been compulsorily closed in the past week has now been permitted to reopen upon the representatives of sugar, oil and rubber interests agreeing to stringent regulations like the exclusion of foreigners and the reduction of periods for the execution of contracts.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY GAGGED!

GOVT. TAKE SHELTER BEHIND PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The focus of political attention here has suddenly changed. It is not Whitehall, to which all eyes are turned, but Jaito and members are busy discussing at the moment not the constitutional importance of a statutory commission as against the Round Table Conference but a human tragedy enacted at Jaito. It would have been strange if it had been otherwise. The last Assembly lived a life of its own, unperturbed by events and movements outside but this Assembly has not yet lost touch with national forces and not broken its contact with national life. The Jaito affair has deeply moved the members of the Assembly who are seen talking about nothing else and are enquiring every hour for the latest news from Jaito. Two of their colleagues were prevented from entering Jaito, an incident which throws light not only on the archaic and autocratic character of Nabha administration but on the privileges of M.L.A.'s.

This singular discourtesy to responsible Indian citizens who are in Delhi in a representative capacity was itself a strong ground for moving the adjournment of the House. As it is, the National Party which met last evening decided to ask for an adjournment on the ground of loss of lives of British Indian subjects in an Indian State territory. It was generally expected that the motion would be ruled out by the President taking refuge behind a technical formality, though there were not wanting members who hoped Government acting in response to the overwhelming non-official opinion, would allow the motion to be discussed and give their version of the tragedy. When an unusually long list of interpellations was exhausted and Pandit Malaviya rose, there was a noticeable rise in the political temperature and both members and visitors became keen and listened with breathless anxiety. Pandit Malaviya was calm, dignified and restrained. He did not allow his personal feelings or general indignation to intrude into his speech. But he had not proceeded for five minutes before Sir Malcolm Hailey made a premediated and expected interruption rising to a point of order for reference to affairs of an Indian state. The President evidently had made up his mind but he allowed Panditji to plead for some minutes more. Panditji took his stand on the ground that the lives of British Indian subjects had been lost, that the Nabha Administrator was an ex-official of the Government of India and that he had come recently to Delhi to consult the authorities here. None of these facts were denied. Nor as Panditji remarked the present incident is an extraordinary one forming no part of the ordinary administration of a State. Nevertheless the motion was disallowed on a purely formal ground. Immediately Panditji whose anger could scarcely be concealed left the House, followed gradually by Swarajists and Nationalists.

A SIKH MEMBER'S RESOLUTION.

This ruling formed the subject of considerable discussion this afternoon. A member belonging to the Liberal Party remarked that if a similar incident happened in South Africa or Kenya the House would be equally powerless to discuss it. In any case general dissatisfaction exists not merely in regard to the rule which makes it impossible for a body like the Assembly to discuss such a grave happening but in regard to the character of the reformed administration which permits such an anomaly. A meeting of the National Party was again called this afternoon to discuss the situation created by the decision. Meanwhile, interest centres round a resolution to be moved by a Sikh member to-morrow demanding an immediate enquiry into the whole Akali question. But whatever step the Assembly decides upon it is for the Indian public opinion to demand and for the Labour Government to see that an independent and impartial committee consisting predominantly of Indian members is appointed immediately to enquire into the whole matter, including the Jaito tragedy.

PT. MALAVIYA'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

SIKH MOVEMENT REVIEWED.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

To-day was a Sikh day in the Assembly. To a resolution demanding an enquiry into the whole question of the Sikh discontent was added a touch of poignancy by the recent tragedy enacted at Jaito. Indeed Jaito cast its gloomy shadow over to-day's debate and many members treated the proposition not as an academic problem of political readjustment between the Sikh community and Government, but as a grave question affecting the lives and happiness of thousands of human beings. Pandit Malaviya who made a touching speech on the subject was considerably moved and nearly broke down in describing the scenes that he heard had been enacted at Jaito. Considering depth of his feeling as well as general indignation that prevails among the non-official members he spoke with remarkable equanimity and restraint but genuine pathos of his tone was unmistakable and at one time it seemed as though he was almost in tears. Two Sikh members who led the debate from the non-official side, Sardars Gulab Singh and Kartan Singh presented the Sikh case with moderation and clarity. It was rather unfortunate that both of them read out their speeches from carefully prepared manuscripts, a fact which made for some loss of effect. Sardar Gulab Singh who moved the resolution detailed the aims of the Akali Movement and held the Bureaucracy responsible for the corrupt administration of the Gurdwaras by Mahants and for its anxiety to retain control over the Shrines, which he added, with pardonable religious zeal Sikhs held more sacred even than Swaraj. He emphasised the Sikhs traditional and religious reverence for the principle of non-violence and said that their whole history teaches since Guru Nanak their adherence to this principle as tested by the recent Punjab incidents like Guru-Ka-Bagh completely disproved stories of Akali violence at Jaito. He reminded the authorities of the Sikhs' loyalty and help during war and appealed to Government not to be ungrateful. Sirdar Katar Singh replied to Mr. Calvert's complaint that there was no representative leader of the Sikh community with whom Government could negotiate pointing out the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee as the representative body of the Sikhs with whom the Government could settle differences. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal in a style reminiscent of old Pal and speaking as a representative of provinces other than the Punjab spoke of the Akalis as those who were as courageous in wielding peaceful weapon of passive resistance as they were reckless in wielding murderous weapons of destruction and asked Government to take note of the political effects of the Akali Movement. But the finest speech of the day was Pandit Malaviya's. He clearly described various grievances of the Sikh and unfair treatment meted out to them by authorities. He showed how Government had remained silent in the face of repeated challenges of the Akalis to publish facts about the Nabha abdication and deicted what he called brutal and inhumane actions at Guru-Ka-Bagh and Jaito. The latter of this he described as a second Jallianwalla Bagh where an unarmed crowd committed to non-violence and never guily of violence was shot at and speaking with considerable emotion he said it was disgraceful for any civilised Government to do. He pointed out that the Nabha Administration was acting under instructions of the Government of India and demanded a searching enquiry into the conduct of those who were responsible for the Jaito affair. Mr. Kidwai voicing the feelings of the Muslims supporting the motion said the Government was concerned and held every individual member of the Government of India responsible for the recent happening.

Sir M. Hailey's speech was the only other noteworthy performance. He did not adopt the fighting tone and tried to appear reasonable. His speech combined familiar expressions of sympathy with the Sikhs so far as the large question was concerned with a tasteless rehash of the Government press communiques so far as the Jaito affair was concerned. He wanted to make out that the whole Sikh controversy as a domestic dispute between rival Sikh sects in which the Government were doing nothing but trying to hold balance. This colourless picture showed the bureaucracy as an innocent and unjustly injured party cleverly avoiding all reference to the political repression of the Akali Movement and the Guru-Ka-Bagh atrocities. He opposed enquiry on various grounds. He opposed the enquiry into the Nabha Affair since it related to a matter between the Imperial Government and an Indian State, into the Gurdwara controversy because it concerned provincial Government's relationship with the Sikh community, into Jaito affairs since a magisterial enquiry was to begin and the matter was *sub judice*. He said a committee of enquiry was not the right method of solving the question but the only constructive suggestion he had to offer was consideration in consultation with the Punjab Government of the question of devising better machinery to enable the Sikhs to state their claims and grievances. Further than this he refused to go but he held out hand of fellowship to the Sikhs and expressed a pious hope that their relation would again be amicable. Regarding Jait he repeated the version of the press communique. When Pt. Shamlal Nehru pointedly asked how if the Akalis resorted to repeated firing only one Nabha villager was killed. Sir M. Hailey was rather disconcerted and his naive reply, that it was because of inaccurate firing, satisfied nobody probably not even himself while it only evoked derisive non-official laughter. The resolution was passed the Government not daring or caring to challenge a division. The resolution demanding Sardar Kharak Singh's release was important only because it showed up much-vaunted efficiency of Bureaucracy in that Sir M. Hailey had obtained papers re another Kharak Singh from the Punjab Government.

RAILWAY REVENUE.

SEPARATION FROM GENERAL FINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

An elaborate memorandum on the important question of separation of railway finance from general finance is being circulated to-day among the members of the Assembly, who will be soon called upon to give their opinion on the proposal of Government on the subject after referring to the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in favour of separation and of the Inchcape Committee for 5½ per cent. return on the capital. The memorandum proceeds to show that the Acworth Committee gave numerous instances of the way in which profitable development of the Indian railways has been hampered. In order to meet these difficulties, so far as related to capital expenditure, the Railway Finance Committee recommended and the Assembly agreed that a definite amount of capital expenditure should be guaranteed to railways over a period of five years, but it is a mistake to suppose that the provision of such a capital sum is by itself a satisfactory solution of the problem.

In first place when a lump sum is provided it still has to be allocated under the present system year by year, but it is impossible to determine with any accuracy the exact amount of money that will be required in a definite period of 12 months for capital expenditure. In connection with the railway programme, orders have to be placed in some cases years ahead and the exact date of payment or delivery cannot be foretold with any certainty. In the second place, rehabilitation and improvement of existing lines which is always an important factor of railway poliey and which is at present so urgent that the Assembly proposed to guarantee 150 crores capital grant within 5 years' period, must in the nature of things involve heavy concurrent expenditure on the revenue side. The guarantee of a capital grant, however liberal, avails but little, unless sufficient funds are at the same time given to cover the revenue portion of rehabilitation work owing to curtailment of provision for revenue expenditure. Rolling stock and machinery ordered in connection with revenue programme have had to be kept in stock until money was released on the following 1st April by passing of the new budget for further revenue expenditure. The result has been that so far from intended economy having been effected by the reduction of amount available for revenue expenditure, losses have been incurred by the railway administration owing to the stock being locked up, instead of being placed upon the line owing to the payment of interest on the stock while it remained as a capital charge and owing to the depreciation of the stock. Moreover, the fact that exigencies of central budget throttled the revenue expenditure especially on necessary rehabilitation was the main cause of conditions in which the whole question had its birth. Again one of the reasons for under-spending of capital sums placed at the disposal of the railway administrations in the last few years is that owing to the uncertainty whether sufficient provision would be made in years immediately following for the revenue portion of such expenditure, the railway administrations have not been able to place orders for materials in good time or to organise adequately for carrying out large works on a sufficient scale. So far as concerns hampering, the effect of the present system of proper rehabilitation of railways' position can be improved by the institution of a depreciation fund, a scheme for which has been prepared, but the fund will not in itself provide a complete or satisfactory solution. It provides merely for the replacement of existing wasting assets after they have outlived their normal life when for example economies can be effected by the introduction of a new device or an improved machine. It may become necessary to scrap the existing material before the end of its normal life, the resulting expenditure must still fall partially upon the revenue and cannot be found entirely either from the capital or from a depreciation fund. In any case it is impossible to start a depreciation fund unless provision is made for the arrear accumulations of such a fund, which should have been built up from the revenues of the previous years. It would not, however, be convenient for general revenues to provide arrears at the present time or to forego all the revenues from the railways, until these arrears have been paid up in full. While on the other hand the railway administration have little to gain from the immediate payment in one lump sum of the money which will only be required and can only be used over a period of years only.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCES NECESSARY.

The method under these circumstances of providing for the institution of a depreciation fund is to allow for the obligation to make good these depreciation reserves from the revenues of future years. The arrangement to be made with the railway administration even if the revenue expenditure could be dealt with as a separate entity without regard to its effect and dependence on the capital expenditure of the same period. The problem will still remain in regard to ordinary revenue expenditure itself, if the operating expenses of such expenditure are largely affected by conditions of traffic which cannot be foreseen. The estimate of probable expenditure is an estimate based largely on average figures and it is not true economy to fix on a particular maximum and then allow the railway administration to do anything it pleases so long as that maximum is not exceeded. If the expectations of the traffic are not reached, the anticipated expenditure should be very considerably curtailed, on the other hand if a larger outlay promises increased returns, a rigid limitation of the expenditure may result in nothing but loss.

As regards the receipts the separation of budget is equally necessary. The determination of rates and fares is a very intricate business requiring careful consideration of the local conditions and of rates which a particular industry or particular traffic will bear, it is impossible to fix rates from time to time, at such a level as will lead to an increase in the traffic and at the same time be in the long run remunerative to the railways or to adjust them with a view to the results anticipated from the whole of rates. An illustration of the unfortunate results of such a rude disturbance may be found in the imposition of the surcharge on railway traffic in 1916 and its subsequent enhancement in 1921 to meet the exigencies of general budget. This surcharge was imposed and subsequently enhanced because there was no time to await the proposals for the readjustment of the railway rates in order to bring in additional revenue, but protests were received both from the railway administrations and from the commercial bodies and firms protesting against the imposition of surcharge as being inequitable in incidence and unsound in principle, as restricting the power of the railways to adjust their rates owing to increases in expenditure, and as obliterating the results of many months' careful revision of rates the consideration of the capacity of individual commodities to bear enhancement and as encroaching on the margin available for increasing the railway rates and as likely to divert the short distance traffic to roads and generally to upset the whole calculations of traffic experts, regarding the ability of different kinds of traffic to bear particular rates and so ultimately likely to produce a diminution both of traffic and of revenue.

OBJECTION TO SEPARATION.

The only objection mentioned by the Acworth Committee to the proposed separation of railway budget is stated in paragraph 80 of their report. The Secretary of State in the year 1900 had expressed an opinion that so long as the railways depended for money on Government they must share in the vicissitudes of public finances. The argument would appear to require some elucidation. It is desirable to continue for the present to use the existing machinery of Central Government for raising railway loans, but that does not affect any scheme for the separation of budget. The railways must find from their own receipts, whatever monies are required for the discharge of their liabilities including their liability, in respect of loans, no matter what agency is employed to raise the loans. So far as relates to the creation of railway reserves it goes without saying that in times of financial emergency, the State must reserve for itself the right to raid any railway reserves, to restrict the railway borrowings or to curtail the railway expenditure, but the fact that the fate of the railways is necessarily involved in the fate of the State, does not seem to constitute an objection to the separation of the budgets. As a normal arrangement for ordinary times a similar reserve power of raiding the provincial finances in times of stress has been provided in the devolution rule 19, but this has in no way affected the independence of the provinces in the framing of their budgets. The principle that railways should be as free as possible to manage their own affairs may be said to have won general acceptance. The Acworth Committee were in favour of practically complete freedom and even more drastic proposals have been put forward by the non-official members of both Houses of Legislature. Had it been possible for the railways to be managed as a purely commercial concern on lines similar to the management of a public company it would have been necessary to cut adrift entirely from the present procedure the budget of the year would have shown merely the contribution payable by railways. No expenditure on their account would have been voted.

The railway administration would have been required to present an annual statement and balance-sheet to the Assembly in the same way as the Board of Directors of a public company present their annual report to the shareholders for adoption. The proposals to increase the capital at charge would have had to be authorised by the Assembly as increases in capital are authorised by the shareholders of companies, but the State ownership necessarily involves the impostition of certain restraints on account of the relation in which the railways stand to public finances. Any practicable scheme for the separation of the railway budget must provide, so far as necessary, for the retention of these restraints while still securing so far as possible advantages of financial independence. The Acworth Committee, while advocating in paragraph 75 of their report that the Railway Department be subject to general control of Government once it has met its liability to its creditors, should itself regulate the disposal of balance and should be free to devote it to the new capital purposes or to reserves or to dissipate it in the form, either of reduction of rates or improvement of services, still assumed in paragraph 76 of their report that the railway budget would continue to be voted.

THE NEW SCHEME.

The scheme now put forward, therefore, merely adjusts the present budget practice so as to enable the Assembly to deal with the railway finances on a commercial basis and to secure what the Acworth Committee apparently had in view. The Acworth Committee recommended in paragraphs 74 and 75 of their report that railways should pay to the exchequer no more than the annual interest on debt incurred by the State for railway purposes. At the same time they were careful to point out that while they themselves held the view that there should not be net contribution by railways to the general exchequer this arrangement was not necessarily involved in the separation of the railway budget. The Railway Finance Committee recommended that a definite decision regarding any fixed contribution by the railways to the general finances should be postponed in view of the difficulty owing to the abnormal position of both the general budget and the railway budget of obtaining figures which could be used as the basis for an agreement. In a separate note the basis on which such a contribution should be assessed is discussed. The figures adduced in that note constitute a satisfactory criterion and the present proposals are therefore put forward as representing on one hand the maximum amount which the railways, with due regard to their efficient working can be called upon to contribute and on the other hand an amount which in view of the present financial position, the general revenues can reasonably accept it. In order to give effect to this proposal that the Assembly is being asked to accept a convention in regard to its future handling of budget by means of the following resolution of which the Commerce Member has given notice:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railways to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years, to carry out a continuous railway policy bases on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the capital expended on railways (1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from the railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings; (2) This contribution shall be a sum equal to the five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by companies and Indian States and capital expenditure on strategic railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after the payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if in any year the railway revenues are insufficient, to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for the purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good from the contribution, so fixed will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines; (3) Any surplus profits that exist after the payment of these charges shall be available for the railway administration to be utilised in (A) forming reserves for (i) equalising dividends that is to say for securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years (ii) Depreciation (iii) writing down and writing off capital (B) the improvement of services rendered to the public and the reduction of rates; (4) The railway administration shall be entitled subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India to borrow temporarily from the capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting the expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of such borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years (5) in accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the budget statement the proposed expenditure will as at present be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants, the Member in charge of Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the vote of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues i.e. will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year. (6) The railway department will place the estimates of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution makes it clear that any surplus receipts over and above the contribution to the general revenues must be earmarked for railway purposes and will not be available for expenditure on any other object than the reductions made in demand for grants for railways will have exactly the same effect as similar reductions in other heads of budget (viz., that expenditure objected to will not be incurred) except that reductions will have no effect upon general budget of year. In short the whole of existing procedure will remain as at present, the only alteration being that the railways will be required in future to give a fixed return to general revenues and as a corollary any surplus profits over and above the fixed share will be kept as reserves for railway purposes and will not be used for general purposes. Since however a commercial concern cannot be run on basis that the expenditure in a particular period of twelve months is not to exceed a fixed figure it will have to be recognised that the figures for the railway expenditure of the year entered in the budget are not fixed figures to which the railway administration is bound to adhere until sanction is given by the Assembly to additional grants but are merely best forecast that can be made in advance of the operations of the year. The subsequent placing of a statement of variations from such forecast before the Assembly, although a request for sanction to expenditure in excess of the estimates may be involved, will not be a demand on he Assembly for additional funds, as in the case of other departments since the railway administration will be responsible for finding its own revenues. This again involves no change in the present position. The Public Accounts Committee have recognised the impossibility of adhering to a fixed budget for railway purposes and have censured the railway department for not ignoring the budget. They said it not in clear way why a preliminary allocation of amount for which the Railway Department had decided to place a supplementary demand before the Assembly was not made earlier and communicated to the railways, in anticipation of the sanction of the Assembly. "It is true that solution suggested above does not give that full measure of security that railway administration requires if it is to regulate its working on a commercial basis and is to be in a position to balance gains and losses over a series of years but if the Assembly is convinced of the necessity of having a convention of this nature and agrees to it it may be assumed that no attempt will be made subsequently to upset the convention. The convention if adhered to will secure the main object viz (1) a stable return to the general revenues from railways and (2) the carrying out of a railway policy based on the acceptance of responsibility for obtaining a fixed dividend accompanied by the assurance from the Railway Administration that the funds will be forthcoming for any operation which will secure such dividend that any surplus will be available for railway purposes.

MEETING OF MILL-WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, a meeting of the mill-workers was held on Tuesday evening in the compound of the Manaji Rajuji Hall, Parel, to consider the present situation, Mr. Parshuram Aba presiding. There were about five thousand men present.

The President said the strike had reduced them to a very bad condition and they all knew it. It was the Millowners' fault in prolonging the strike unduly, and the workers would have to hold them responsible for their miseries. When the men had made a demand for a bonus, then there was no threat of a strike on their part, but the Millowners began the game by closing their mills and then declaring a lock-out for a prolonged period. He asked the men to be united, as by their unity alone they would be able to give battle to the employers. They would now have to consider what steps they should take to protect their interest, and he called upon Mr. Keshav Bhikaji to address the meeting.

Mr. Keshav said the strike was now going on for the last thirty days, and the Police were watching them now. At the meeting held at Parel some days ago some misguided men had thrown stones at the meeting and had thus caused a disturbance, and since then to their great humiliation, the Police were after them. Even now there were a Police guard outside the meeting place. He asked them to behave most peacefully and in a non-violent manner. It was no use looting their own brethren and assaulting them. They had the fullest confidence in their present Governor who intended to do justice by them.

Mr. S. K. Bole said the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha had done a great deal of work for the strikers in the previous strikes, as they were going to do now. The Sabha had addressed the Millowners in July last and induced them to pay the men. They had done their best to induce the owners to pay a bonus to the men, but they had turned a deaf ear to them. The Sabha had also warned the owners that in case the demand was no granted, there would be a strike. The owners had refused to pay them anything out of the accumulated funds, and there was, therefore, trouble in January. The Governor had now appointed a Committee and he had no doubt that that Committee would give an impartial decision. The Millowners' Association was going to submit a statement on the 5th March. The Sabha had arranged to tender evidence before the Bonus Settlement Committee, and if the men liked to give evidence themselves, he would ask them to choose five from amongst them.

Mr. Baji Baburao said that they wanted not only a bonus, but pay for the strike days. The Millowners had not given the men a timely notice and they were, thus, bound to pay bonus to the workers. The men would not have gone on strike if a timely notice were given them that they would not get a bonus this year.

The meeting then chose five men from among the workers to give evidence before the Committee appointed by the Government.

A resolution was passed thanking "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Times of India" for the assistance they had rendered to the strikers. The men were then exhorted to follow the non-violent way chalked out for them by the Mahatma, and observe peace at all costs.

THE MILL STRIKE AND THE BONUS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wonder how long is this mill strike allowed to continue? Is the issue so very complex to understand or so difficult to settle? Leaving aside the question of increase or reduction in wages, of hours of work and the like, the bonus is the real centre round which the tempest is raging. Isn't the situation entirely lacking in a sense of proportion to see these mill magnates raising their hands to heavens in pious horror at the very idea of a bonus to their employees! Does it ever occur to several of them that their attitude is highly inconsistent with their outword professions?

Several of these gentry are Directors in the Tata Iron and Steel Company and as such, tacitly or deliberately, they acquiesce in the system of bonus to their covenanted men that is decidedly extravagant—a bonus which they draw every month, often amounting to 100 per cent and over of their salaries, which is by no mean amount and irrespective whether their company earns any money or not. In a concern where bonus is distributed to the employees even when avowedly it is not making any profits at all, is there any wonder that men should ask for bonus in an industry where the question of profits is not a doubtful issue? Why should these captains and generals of industry distribute bonus to one set of men and deny it to another set? Or is t because in one case the men were more determined and in the other the masters are better organised!

Remember, "Man's inhumanity towards man make countless millions mourn" and this callous attitude towards our workmen cannot fail to react most disastrously in the long run.

I appeal to the sense of fairness of our mill owners not to sow seeds of discord and disruption in an industry which is a monument to Indian zeal and perseverance.—Yours etc.,

M. HOMI.

AKALI ARRESTS.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, February 26.

Swami Omkaranand (a Bengali sanyasi Kashmir and Editor of a recently start English weekly "Onward") and Pandit Dugadas have been arrested by Police under section 108 C.P.C. for certain speeches writings on the present Akali situation which have been alleged to be of an objectionable nature.

Though S.G.P.C. has come to know of message issued by Mahatma Gandhi Akalis advising them to desist from sending another Jatha of 500 to Jaito it is learnt that as the S.G.P.C. itself has not received any such message and as the committee does not revoke its decision without the consent of other members it does not find itself in position to give up the plan which is nearly completed for the present. Therefore, Shahidi Jatha of 500 will go on the 1st instant as previously arranged.

AKALI LEADERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, February 2

Sardar Bahadur Hardialsingh, Magistrate First Class, passed orders to-day convicting Sardar Rawelsing, President and Bhai Sing, Member, Executive Committee the S.G.P.C. under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law amendment Act and sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default of payment of four months further rigorous imprisonment.

Police searched the office of the 'Onward' and removed certain documents. The Police are also searching the premises of the Press where 'Onward' is printed.

JAITO SHOOTING IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sardar Jodh Singh moved for adjournment of the House to discuss a question of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created in the British Punjab by the firing at Jaito on the 21st instant.

The President ruled the motion out of order and said that discussion of such matters was outside the scope of the Council and could not be permitted by the Chair under Rules 44 and 104. The affairs of Indian States could not be discussed in the Council.

The Council then proceeded to discuss official resolutions and spent the rest of the day in debating only one resolution which was eventually rejected and the Council adjourned till Thursday.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in most details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth with time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAYYA

Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

ETHICS OF 'NO CONFIDENCE.'

A JOLT FOR SWARAJISTS.

COMING TILT ON THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

After defeating the Government on six successive issues, the Nationalists in the Bengal Legislative Council have sustained a nominal defeat. By 64 to 63, the Bengal Legislative Council have thrown out a motion which was virtually one of no-confidence directed against the brace of Ministers now toiling for their country. On the material aspect of luck, the Ministers deserve the congratulations of their friends. They get the chance, which both of them badly needed, of rehabilitating themselves in the world and brightetning their credit of loyalty. As for the Swarajists, I shall go the length of saying that they had asked for this little jolt in their victorious career. Pampered with success, they were a little supine in the mobilisation of their forces on Wednesday. They were so over-confident of their position that they scoffed to argue their case in the Council, preferring to prove the vanity of words by the infliction of a defeat on the Ministerial crew. They derived a lot of amusement by heckling the Ministers and their official allies who all expounded with great spirit the utility of the Ministers and their self-less attachment to the country. They, in fact, got so much fun out of harassing the Ministers that they, imperceptibly, slackened their voting preparations. It was a golden opportunity, missed, of flooring the Ministry. Mr. Henry Cotton, President and Parliamentary expert, had at first ruled that the discussion of a no-confidence motion would be deleterious to Parliamentary tradition in India. People laughed at his meticulous logic. Lord Lytton had, however, the fairness to permit the discussion. His Excellency has always been particular about the conventions of public life and when the little-minded ruling of Mr. Cotton was discarded, credit was given him for the decency of the action. Mr. Cotton's miserable apologies were forgotten on Wednesday afternoon when the Council met for the great debate. Three days before the fight, that is on Sunday, the Swarajists and Nationalists met together to frame a scheme of joint action. They formed a coalition analagous to the Delhi compact and a body called the Nationalist Party came into being. Two Independents seceded from the bold programme of obstruction, but they belonged to that small section of the Moderates who are respected for the sincerity of their views and fears. It was a united front they had, and they also scored the inestimable advantage of certain die-hard speeches in the Council which put up the back of the Nationalists and contributed to their unanimity. But they did little for themselves. As many as ten elected members chose to be absent at the critical division, while the Government had summoned all their votes, official, European and *jo hookum*. Mr. Fazlul Huq dwelt at length on the sincerity of his nature, the consistency of a blameless past and the sacrifices involved in taking up office. Mr. Ghaznavi opened with a bowler wishing to see India occupy a place in the "Valhalla of Nations," and entreated the Council to give him a chance in the nation-building line. Mr. Huq had a hard time as he strove to reconcile his past protestations against Rowlattism, with his recent assent to condemnation without trial. All he could say was that he was convinced of the value of such official policy, and when twitted with the story of his divagations, he shouted that a Minister should be allowed to argue his case, seeing that even Gopinath Saha of the Day Murder Trial, was given the privilege of making statements. Be that as it may, the Ministers stood stolidly for place and power, while the Maharajah of Burdwan did useful service by conveying the threat that Swarajist perversity might result in the abolition of Councils. After the ludicrous warning against an issue most ardently welcomed by the Swarajists as preferable to diarchy and corruption, the Maharajah pressed his listeners to realise the dangers of Bolshevism. The debate fizzled out in two hours, the Dasites scoring the duty of a reply. And affected by the consciousness of strength, they lost the day by one vote. The matter will be fought again at the time of voting budget grants and the salary of Ministers. The pay of Ministers until March was voted last year, so that Ministers now serving are secure of their money. Against this nominal defeat of Swarajists, must be recognised their success in passing a resolution of Dr. Pramanath Banerjee, Minto Professor of Economics, prescribing the transfer of more departments to "popular" control. The Ministers have become comparatively thick-skinned while Government pretend not to feel stung at all by defeat and disgrace. Another resolution was passed recommending the abolition of the office of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. With a whole time Minister, a large inspectorate and the extension of University control, the Director of Public Instruction tends to become a post-office functionary. It has been recognised as among the plums of office and the I. E. S. tradition will, of course, resist the proposal. Whenever the vacancy occurs in that office, the I. E. S. seniors of this presidency have a big fight for preference. When Mr. W. W. Hornell came in office, there was vociferous opposition from local vested interests. Last month when Dr. T. O. D. Dunn, Inspector, was appointed Director, Mr. Wordsworth, Principal of the Presidency College, resigned in protest from the service. It is one of the most coveted posts in the service where long connection fetches one a knighthood. The abolition of the post is bound to come and many claims will be heard at that time of compensation for loss of service.

Distressed by the perversity of Indian politicians, the "Statesman" declares that the true way of reform lies in disfranchising the illiterate masses and confining the vote to the so-called educated classes. The device will, it says, invest the voters with a grave sense of responsibility and so insure safe returns to the Councils. That the educated classes are not charmed with the present system of administration is proved by the return of Swarajists from all the University constituencies of India. The latest proof we have had in Calcutta of the same tendency, is the expulsion of Minister Mullik by a literate electorate. The South Calcutta constituency, which has attained a high level of education, voted against the Minister in the proportion of 3 to 1, and the result has been crushing and conclusive in respect of public opinion as reflected by the educated classes. Mr. Mullik has submitted his resignation. It is now doubtful if he is to get a place in the Executive Council as a reward for fidelity because a certain section of officials fear that out of sheer disgust he might immediately modify his enthusiasm for the Reforms. They do require a man to replace the Maharajah of Burdwan. Mr. Bhupen Basu was considered to be a fervent candidate, but illness and private bereavements have made him long for retirement from the arena of politics and controversy. When Col. Gidney espoused the cause of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, he defined his policy as that of backing the devil they knew rather than some other devil they never saw. On the same principle, Mr. Mullik might prove acceptable to the I.C.S. Corporation, for they cannot find many Indians on their side who are both loyalist and efficient. There are three or four safe-seaters but they are not fit to address envelopes, let alone administer land-revenue. Another proof of the paucity of Indian talent and the reluctance of Indians to "shoulder" responsibility!.

BENGAL BUDGET.

The Bengal Government introduced their financial statement for 1924-25. One logic of figures, if not facts, suggest a closing balance of Rs. 30.8 lakhs in March, while the estimated surplus in March, 1925, is put at Rs. 49,000. The following is the summary of the position:—

1924—25.

	Rs.
Estimated Receipts	10,32,28,000
Estimated Expenditure ...	10,31,79,000
Estimated Surplus	49,000

1923—24.

	Rs.
Total Receipts	10,36.84,000
Total Expenditure	10,06,03,000
Surplus Year's Working ...	30,81,000

The Finance Member had made a provision of about Rs. 38 lakhs of our balances for the promotion of schemes that cost outlay of a non-recurring character. Bengal has, however, no heart for economy and the Finance Member dwelt ruefully in the incidence of Rs. 63 lakhs by way of tribute to Delhi under the Meston Settlement. The remission was to last three consecutive years which have now run out. The Council passed a resolution enjoining it upon the Government of India to continue the remission of Rs. 63 lakhs a year until the whole award was adjusted to in favour of Bengal. With this liability hanging round Bengal's neck, there is no basic level of provincial budgetting. As far as the Swarajists are concerned, they do not propose to propound arithmetical riddles and offer sapient observations on the nature of the allotments. The Nationalist opposition is determined to oppose all grants and make the attack on Transferred allotments final and decisive of victory. There will be no scenes of wasted erudition, as the supreme object is to clear the way of diarchy and get a fresh start for an honest, popular constitution in India.

T. U. C.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held last week. Resolutions were passed to the effect that Mr. N. M. Joshi had been finally elected President of the next session of the Trade Union Congress, the fourth session since the inauguration of the movement. The Congress will meet here on 7th March, instead of 8th March as previously arranged.

A FEROCIOUS LION.

Among the lions of the local European community, Mr. Edmund Villiers is one of the most ferocious. He is a youth without a pre-war past, but the bluest of blue British blood courses through his veins and he is a great social success in the die-hard section of Calcutta. In the war, he shone as an aviator, and on everything he touches, he speaks as an authority. He represents imported talent fertilising Indian capital. He is also the battling politician of the European community and works in concert with Mr. Langford James who makes argumentative bullets for a pastime and leaves them for Mr. Villiers to fire. The contingency of a Royal Commission or a Round Table Conference had upset him, while the release of Mahatma Gandhi has warmed his martial blood to flash-point. Thus it was that he found occasion last week at the Motor Trades' Association's meeting, to relieve himself of certain political views surging in his heart. He made it into a diatribe against Indian Nationalism and as the local Chairman of the European Association he thought he had a duty to perform. Despising relevant topics like petrol and rubber tyre of which he knew better than politics, he discharged volleys of solemn abuse at people who would tamper with the "elemental safeguard" of a ten years' probation for India. He had no faith in the excuse upon which Gandhiji was released. No homicidal maniac is let loose on Society on the plea of appendicitis, and the Mahatma was in his eyes far more dangerous than a homicidal maniac. And Mr. Villiers is the coming man, the idol of European society, the oracle of the trade-assistant. He has very stern views about India's unfitness to look after herself and about the inability of Indians to develop their own capital without expert assistance. He is an Imperialist doing his little bit. After his atrocious outburst, which took no account of relevancy and decency, the great man subsided in his chair. It is understood that Reuter flashed across the seas the substance of the great pronouncement, but the effort has reminded Indians how horribly hard it is to be reconciled with the Villiers' type for the "constructive good" of India.

SKIN POISONED BY INSECT BITES & BAD WATER.

INFLAMED SORES SOOTHED AND CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

"Bites from disease-carrying insects and the use of bad water so badly poisoned Mr. C. Breakspeare's skin that it broke out into terrible sores which Zam-Buk alone could cure. Mr. Breakspeare, who was with the cavalry in the Eastern campaign, writes from his home, Waverley Road, Reading, England, as follows:—

"My terrible skin trouble was complicated by insect bites and by washing in unclean water. In spite of months of treatment from a Military doctor, the fiery disease never showed sign of abating, and I was invalided back to England with the 'unfit.'

"It was then that I was persuaded to get a supply of Zam-Buk. After only two dressings of this wonderful herbal balm my sores were a deal better, and there was less pain. Thanks to Zam-Buk it wasn't long before my skin was completely freed of the poison and the sores perfectly healed."

Mr. E. H. Burns, of Tamkehi, P. O. Gorakhpur, N. W. Province writes:—

"Through the effects of heat, hard itching inflamed lumps, similar to those caused by mosquitos, appeared on my chest. The places bled, discharged, and formed into scabs. Medical treatment failed, but in Zam-Buk I found speedy ease. It stopped all irritation, softened the scabs, and healed the sore places quickly and permanently."

For its great value in bad legs, eczema, rash, heat sores and rashes piles, ulceration, abscesses, inflammation, sore feet, insect bites and all skin injuries, a box of Zam-Buk should be kept always handy. Of medicine vendors everywhere Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 (family size). Agents: Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

GANDHI MONTH.

KHADI HAWKING COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board has started in co-operation with a number of local Khadi workers an intensive Khadi Hawking Propaganda to be carried on throughout the Gandhi month. This work requires a large number of Volunteers. These ladies and gentlemen who are willing to hawk regularly are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or their District Congress Committees stating their address and the time suitable to them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan "Macnaughton" arrived London on the morning of 25th instant.

Clan "Hydaspes" arrived London on the evening of 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bengal Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 4th March S. S. "Sado Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 24th instant.

"O. S. K.'s steamer "Alps Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 25th instant and is due to arrive here on 27th at 4 p.m."

"O. S. K.'s steamer "Burma Maru" sailed Bombay for Japan on 27th January has arrived at Kobe on 23rd instant."

IN AID OF CATHOLIC WELFARE.

A Fancy Fair and Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation is being got ready at the Gloria Church Grounds, Byculla, under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson. The Fete will be opened on Saturday the 1st March at 5-30 p.m. by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Cadell.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal of Bombay, a public meeting of Parsis will be held in the Hall of the Parsi Anjuman's Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao, on Saturday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to forward a Memorial to Government praying for the extension of the period of operation of the Rent Act and to pass the necessary resolutions in connection therewith. Prominent speakers will address the meeting Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel will preside on the occasion. All Parsis are earnestly invited to attend the meeting.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Weather and crop reports, Bihar and Orissa, 22nd Feb.:—

There is nothing to report in connection with important crops except continued favourable weather for preparation of land for broadcasted paddy in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Bengal, Feb. 23:—The week was rainless. Rain is needed for preparation of lands for jute and paddy. Harvesting of spring crops is in full swing. Prospects of standing crops are fair.

Assam, Feb. 25th:—The outturn of mustard, sugarcane and prospects of tea are normal.

BOMBAY'S DIRTY HOTELS.

COMPLAINT ABOUT BURNING GROUNDS.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The seats in the hall were again re-arranged, as an experimental measure and the new arrangement is much the best, so far as the Press is concerned.

A great deal of business was transacted last night, in spite of hot discussion on certain questions. Many of the matters dealt with were of great interest to the public and the discussion was not only vehement but very interesting. The Schools Committee came in for its usual share of criticism not only at the hands of the members sitting to the right of the President, but also the Nationalists themselves. The question of providing a burning ground for the Depressed Classes was discussed vigorously; in the end the question was referred to the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee for report.

The Corporation adopted the following proposition without any discussion:—

"That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee reconstituted by Corporation be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and report on the question of altering the number and boundaries of the wards into which the city should be divided for the purposes of election of Municipal Councillors and of re-apportioning the Councillors to be elected at ward elections among the wards."

DIRTY HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the insanitary and uncleanly condition of the various eating-houses and hotels in Bombay and to the filthy state in which their kitchens are kept and to the unwholesome food and foul drinking water that are served to the people who resort to them, in short to the filthy ways and habits prevalent in them, and he be requested to report to the Corporation whether any Municipal Inspectors visit any eating-houses and hotels and at what time of the day or night and whether they have made any reports as to the condition of any eating-house and hotel and he be further requested to take such measures as may lead to the improvement in the condition and manner of conducting the said eating-houses and hotels and to report to the Corporation the measures taken by him."

He said the way hotels and restaurants were conducted in Bombay was most scandalous. He was aware they were given a license, but that was not very effective in practice. He thought many diseases were due to these dirty hotels as they were conducted in a horrible way. The food that was served and the water that was given was unfit for human consumption. The Municipal Inspectors were unable to do anything in the matter and the time had come for a better supervision of these eating places.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla seconded. He wanted the Commissioner to do something in the matter without coming to the Corporation. He thought it was a shame the way that most of the restaurants were conducted in the city. They were in fact paying their inspectors for doing nothing. He wanted the members of the Corporation to inspect these restaurants, and see things for themselves.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that most of these Indian hotels were very dirty and no inspection of these ever took place. He wanted the floors of these hotels to be paved with stones, otherwise no license should be granted. He thought that the cow-dung which was used for smearing the floor brought typhoid and such other diseases.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said it was a good thing for them that Dr. Javle was not the only doctor in Bombay. (Laughter.) He himself had read some medical books and he did not agree with Dr. Javle about what he had said about cow-dung.

The proposition was adopted.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri moved:—"That the attention of the Schools Committee be drawn to the letters from the Secretary of the Schools Committee referred to in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of 25th December, 1923, in which it is stated that 'there are more teachers than would be permissible under the standing rules of the Committee which prescribe one teacher for 30 pupils' and that the Committee be requested to state how many teachers were engaged in excess of the number admissible under the standing order and the circumstances under which such additional teachers were engaged."

Mr. Kanji Master seconded.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker did not think any useful purpose would be served by referring the letter to the Schools Committee, as the action was taken only after due consideration.

Mr. Fazul Rahimtoolah said there was no truth in the letter and the subject was fully discussed in the Corporation at budget time.

Dr. Javle thought it was not proper for them to rush to the Press with their grievances, without properly considering all the aspects of a question.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought it was absolutely necessary to send the matter to the Schools Committee and get a full report.

Mr. Vaidya wondered how the Secretary was allowed to publish a letter in the Press that the surplus teachers only were dismissed. He wanted to know whether the letter was written by the Secretary on his own responsibility, or at the request of the Committee. By writing the letter the Secretary had passed a vote of censure on the old Committee.

Dr. Jothalal Vorah was glad that the Schools Committee's work was receiving more attention recently. The Committee was doing its best to see that the affairs were conducted with greater economy and efficiency. The members were visiting the different schools almost every day and undoubtedly there was better supervision now. Instead of congratulating the Committee, such one-sided and wrong criticism was levelled at it. It would be dangerous to pass such a proposition, he thought.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri and Mr. Kanji Master also spoke.

Mr. Boman-Behram thought the whole thing was ill-conceived as such correspondence ought not to have been sent to the Press.

The proposition was adopted.

BURNING GROUNDS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. S. V. Jayaker had written:—

"In bringing to your notice the extreme hardship experienced by members of the Untouchable Classes residing between Colaba and Grant Road, by having to carry their dead for disposal so far away as Sewri and Worli, I have to observe that I wrote to the Managing Committee of the Hindu Burning Grounds at Marine Lines, pointing out the hardship entailed and requesting to remedy it by granting permission to cremate their dead at Marine Lines or to allot a portion of the burning grounds exclusively for the use of such of them as cremate their dead; but that Committee, I regret to say, is 50 years behind times and therefore had not the goodness to comply with the request, stating that the Hindu community was not so much advanced as to allow their burning at those grounds. It is not known how they can reconcile their statement with the fact that the Gujarati untouchables such as *mochis* can cremate their dead at Marine Lines. This was brought to the notice of that Committee which was requested to reconsider their decision, but the Committee had not the courtesy to vouchsafe a reply. In the circumstances, I have the honour to request that you will be graciously pleased to do the needful in the matter by allotting a plot of ground in a locality that will be convenient to the Depressed Classes residing between Colaba and Grant Road."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. He thought the Trustees were merely sitting on the money they had, and were mentally living in the 13th or 14th century. It was a matter of shame that the distinctions between living persons should also be kept when a man was dead.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding, said in this Gandhi Month they could not allow this thing to pass unnoticed. They must remove this most shameful distinction at once.

Mr. S. D. Navalker also spoke.

Dr. J. Vorah wanted to refer the question to a Committee of advanced views, so that the gentlemen composing it might consult their own communities in the matter. The members were Messrs. Kanji, Motiwalla, Navalker and Tairsee.

Mr. P. G. Salmasrabudhe seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said where sentiment came reason disappeared. At the Sonapur ground even the highest caste people were not allowed as a matter of right. He had himself burned depressed class bodies there, but he had made no fuss about it and the thing was not observed. Even *mochis* were allowed there, because they had subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,500 if he remembered well. The best way of solving the question was by having a separate Sonapur for the Depressed Classes by subscribing for it. He admitted that there was a great deal of sentiment about the question, and the only way was to have another ground. The Hindu community was a very mild one, and if the Depressed Classes were burned at the Sonapur ground the Hindus might put up with it. By providing schools and not by having more burning grounds would they be able to solve the question of this prejudice against these classes. It was no use sending the question to the Commissioner, he thought.

Dr. Javle said it is all right to speak of the Gandhi Month, but they had to take into consideration the sentiments of the Hindus. He asked Mr. Motiwalla whether he would be willing to give food to members of the depressed classes in his own house. He moved that the matter be referred to the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the Commissioner was the best person to report on the matter.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be asked to report to them about the proper site.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey said there was no such thing as *antyaj* in the Gita, and God had not created separate places for Brahmins, Bhatias, etc.

The Municipal Commissioner said his powers were limited to an expenditure of Rs. 500 only for such burning grounds and they could not find a place anywhere in Bombay for such a sum. The best thing was to refer the question to the Committee suggested by Dr. Vorah.

Dr. Javle's amendment was then adopted by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next at 3-40 p.m.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

ORDERS PLACED WITH FOREIGN FIRMS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to the question suggesting that public bodies in Britain had ordered nearly a million sterling worth of goods abroad in the last few months and drawing attention, *inter alia*, to the orders placed with the American and the German firms by India, South Africa and Egypt, Mr. Sydney Webb replied that he was very doubtful if the suggested general enquiry into reasons why foreign manufacturers were able to undercut the British industries, would serve any practicable purpose. The cases cited were small compared with the great volume of domestic and foreign trade which the British manufacturers were still securing.—Reuter.

MINISTERS & APPOINTMENTS

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION MADRAS COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

It is understood that after the disposal of the Budget there is every probability of the meeting of the Legislative Council being prolonged, provided the sanction of the Governor is obtained for the purpose of enabling certain amount of non-official business to get through.

Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting the following motion in respect of Ministers and appointments:—"That a humble and dutiful address be presented to His Excellency conveying the opinion of the House that the position of Ministers with regard to appointments in the departments administered by them as disclosed in the answer of the Finance Member to the question on the subject is inconsistent with the position of responsibility which the Ministers ought to hold in relation to the House and is calculated to destroy the element of responsibility in the administration of Transferred Departments.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

G. I. P. PAREL (Gardiner 2, Cowton 1.) 3.
Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) Nil.

G. I. P. Parel won comfortably in their match against the Proctor Branch of the Y. M. C. A. on the Cooperage on Tuesday evening. It was altogether a one-sided affair the young men making an occasional incursion into the railway area. From the bully off the railway quintette took charge of the attacking operations and after continued pressure scored the first goal through Gardiner, their inside left. The Y.M.C.A. forwards had little or no understanding while their defence was extremely weak except for some dogged fights at the goal mouth when they cleared several dangerous attacks. At half-time the railwaymen led by one goal and the second moiety was a very trying one for the Proctor defence Gardiner, Cowton and Mercado being the chief attackers. Cowton who had recently been badly hurt on the head, gives promise of an excellent centre-forward and his clever stick work was a feature of the play. The Youngmen were a lighter team but betray sign of not having played many games together. For the most part of the latter half play was confined to the Y. M. area and Gardiner and Cowton added a goal each within fifteen minutes of the restart.

The teams were:—G. I. P. Parel: Harper, Henderson and Harris; James, Callaghan and Champman; Fernandes, Gardiner, Cowton, Mercado, and D'Monte.

Y. M. C. A. (Proctor):—White; McLean and Veevers; Shea, Gale and Guest; Moore, Mitchel Wells Caine and Fitzpatrick.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The following is the draw for the fourth round of the Association Football Cup to be played on March 8th:—

Manchester City vs. Cardiff.

West Bromwhich or Wolverhampton vs. Villa.

Swindon vs. Burnley.

Newcastle vs. Southampton or Liverpool.

The following football match was played in the League first Division to-day:—

Arsenal one, Sheffield United three.

In the Rugby Football match to-day Watsonians beat North Ireland by fourteen points to three.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, February 25.

Boston.—An Englishman, Captain Gerald Roberts, won the American Squash Rackets Championship defeating William Harrity by 18-13, 14-18, 15-10, 15-10.—Reuter.

BABY SHOW.

The Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation's Fancy Fair and Fete which is to be opened on Saturday the 1st March includes a Baby Show in its varied programme. The show will begin at 3-30 p.m. and is open to all communities. Babies from 3 months to 2 years may compete. There are handsome prizes for the best and gifts for all which will be distributed by Mrs. P. R. Cadell.

Khan Bahadur Khadir Navaz Khan, retired Collector and District Magistrate, is standing as a candidate for a seat in the Council of State left vacant by the death of Sir Ahmed Thambi Marichar.

Plague in Tuticorin shows no sign of abatement. Attacks and rat falls continue to be reported daily.

A scuffle ensued on the 26th night between Pathans and several people at Ahmedabad. The Pathans were engaged by a Hindu to guard the wadi (garden made of paper) in his marriage procession. On this wadi being looted by people before it reached the bride's house according to custom, Pathans, who were 8 in number, used their sticks and injured several persons. Two Pathans also have been injured, of whom one has been seriously injured.—A. P.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

MR. CADELL'S REPLY

The following is the full text of the reply of the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Finance Member, to the Budget discussion in the Legislative Council on Friday last:—

Mr. President, when I asked your permission to introduce the budget to the House, I asked for the consideration of the House, and I am glad to acknowledge that I have received that consideration in full measure. I have no complaints whatsoever to make of the criticisms that have been offered. It is perfectly true as one honourable member, who himself had no need to apologise said that some luscurable members who are new to the House required to be to some extent acclamatised before they can make speeches of a tone adequate to their responsibilities. But against that I would like, if I may be allowed, to congratulate many of the new members on their speeches, and particularly some of those who are among the youngest here and who belong to what they themselves call the backward classes. I think their early speeches give good promise of what they will be able to perform during the life of this Council. I must also thank the party of which the honourable member for the University of Bombay is the Leader for their co-operation at least in the matter of speech making. I am not aware of the exact strength of the party, but I should say, speaking roughly that over 90 per cent. of it, must have spoken, and each of them without exception to the full amount of 20 minutes. For that amount of cooperation and for the criticisms they have offered we are very grateful. But it does increase the difficulties of my task, when the honourable member for the University of Bombay, with due delicacy pointed out, that the money value of the time of those members who sit opposite me is very great. I do not mean to suggest for a moment, I am sure he did not suggest, that we must measure their work by the money value of their time; but if it is as valuable as he suggests, it presumably connotes a large amount of debating ability. It is extremely difficult to answer so many criticisms at short notice, particularly as some of the heaviest artillery was reserved till the end. I may say without offence that a great deal of the talk of the first two days was somewhat of a skirmishing order. I therefore must ask once more for the consideration of the House to me in my reply. While not complaining in the least of the attacks on the budget, I recognise that very few members echoed the kind words which the first member who spoke, my honourable friend the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau uttered. But I am extremely grateful for those words, not because they were exceptional, but because they came from a man who has had considerable experience not only of public companies but also of local bodies and if he was able to praise the budget as it was submitted I think that that discounts a good deal of the criticism that has been made. When I say it was the one member who spoke kindly about the budget, I do not overlook the few kind words which were spoken by the honourable member who, I understand represents the Panch Mahals. But, his praise was based on the qualities of cunning, and roguery and falsehoods which he found in the budget. I may express some regret that these are qualities which excite his admiration. But that is not my business. I only want to assure him that these qualities are not to be found in the budget, and that I have no desire to obtain his praise on such terms.

SOLVENT BUDGET.

Continuing the honourable member said "Sir, the time is too late for me to deal in detail and I do not suppose the House will expect me to do so. I will only deal, in the first place, with the two members—I think they were only two—who suggested that the budget was a deficit budget. The first of them was the honourable member who represents Kaira. He had evidently given a great deal of attention to the budget and was, as the Secretary, Finance Department, pointed out, the only member who really correctly made out the total cost of our administration. I may say, Sir, that it is not our fault that he was the only person to do so because the correct method of calculating the total was pointed out to the members of the Finance Committee. But the honourable member for Kaira thought that it was really a deficit budget because he said that our land revenue was over-estimated, that our receipts from forests were over-estimated and the receipts from stamps were over-estimated. As regards land revenue, the Honourable Revenue Member has explained the principle on which our estimate has been based. It is quite possible that if we have a bad year, we will not reach the figure which we estimate, but I think it is our duty to put that down as the probable receipts. If we had not done so, we would have been accused of deliberately underestimating so that we may be able to show a larger balance at the end of the year. We cannot be accused of that as regards land revenue. As regards forests, we have only estimated an average of the last five years and I think we all look forward to some revival in the trade depression which has been particularly felt in the timber trade. As regards stamps, we look forward to some revival of trade activity at any rate. But the honourable member for Kaira did not base his opinion of the insolvency of our budget solely on the excessive figures of income. He thought that we had not shown our true expenditure, and as far as I understood him, he considered that we have spent two crores on capital works out of borrowed money which we ought to have charged to revenue. Well, that was a system which I believe Government adopted at the direct suggestion of members of the Legislative Council. Formerly it is perfectly true that all works were paid for out of revenue. But the result was that a great number of very necessary works were not done and if you wanted to do them now we should either have to do without them or to put on additional taxation. I may say this system, which I understand the honourable member from Kaira objects to has long been followed by the Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality. If you do not follow it, you will place the whole burden on the present generation a share of which might quite well be borne by posterity. Of course, the honourable member may say in that case we should have a statement of assets and debits. That would be perfectly reasonable but a statement of the assets and liabilities of Government, while interesting would have little real value, because, though there would be an enormous excess of assets, these assets would not in all case be realisable.—

The other member who complained was I think, from Surat. I mean Mr. Shivdasani. He complained that we were spending items of revenue which would not recur. But that surely is strictly legitimate. What are we going to do with this money if we do not spend it? We have every reason to use it for our current expenditure.

Well, Sir, I maintain it is not a deficit budget and so far it is a satisfactory budget. I quite agree that there may be a deficit if we have a bad year. The balance, as you see is a very, very small one and therefore I repeat what I said in my opening speech that we cannot afford in any way to reduce our sources of income.

PEASANT'S BUDGET.

Coming to the objection which was raised that the budget was not a peasant's budget the Honourable Member said—"Obviously, it could not have been entirely so. No budget is ever intended to be in the interests of any one particular class, but if the suggestion is that it is unfair to the peasantry, I do not think that the suggestion is correct. I think it was the honourable member for East Khandesh who complained that the land-holding classes pay an enormous proportion of our income on account of land revenue; they also, he said paid the forest revenue and also, he said they pay practically the whole of the revenue from stamps. I do not wish to go into the question of how much of that land revenue is paid as rent for land and how much as taxation. The assessment on land is the payment which an individual makes for the exclusive use of a portion of public property, and therefore it is not fair to call that "taxation." I would observe in passing that I do not think that it is a very useful or constructive proposal which the honourable member for the Bombay University made, namely, that no assessment should be made on land-holders whose income from their lands is less than Rs. 2,000/- per annum. It is difficult to imagine the justification for the proposal and if it were adopted it would, under our ravotwari system of small holdings make an enormous deficit in our revenue.

As regards Forests, it was represented to this Council that cultivators pay the whole of the forest revenue of 81 lakhs.—That is far from being the case. A great deal of that income comes from the sale of timber and other produce not to neighbouring agriculturists but to buyers far away from the jungles. You would think, to listen to the members who have spoken, that it was a curse to cultivators to live near the forests. The unfortunate villagers are those who live at a distance from the facilities of grazing, firewood and timber for their houses and implements. What complaint and dissatisfaction there is about the forest policy of this Government is largely due to oppression by the petty officials of the Forest Department. But that can only be prevented by strict and adequate supervision.

The honourable member for Poona City, Mr. Bhopatkar, rightly dwelt on the importance to the country of a prosperous peasantry. I have no doubt that we all agree with him in that—in particular those who like myself started their service in Maharasatra and can never lose their affection for the peasantry of that part of the country—but I cannot help thinking that the instances which he gave of unfairness to the peasantry were very unfortunate for his argument. He mentioned first the expropriation of the cultivators from the Mulshi Petha which he said was being done to produce electrical power for the palatial buildings of rich men in Bombay. The honourable member's speech showed too much sense to allow us to think that he really believes his own statement. He knows that all the electrical power which we can get from these works is urgently required for the industrial life of Bombay. He further knows that the welfare of a great part of the Presidency depends on the activities of industrialism in Bombay. I shall give only three instances from my own experience which affect the inhabitants of the part of the country from which he comes. The highest rate of manual labour in Bombay is carried by mavlis and ghatis who work for the Bombay Port Trust. Carting in Bombay is done chiefly by men who bring down their bullocks and carts from the upghat districts during the fair season. Similarly the major portion of the municipal labour in Bombay is done by gangs from the Deccan, largely composed of men of the depressed classes who come down to Bombay because they cannot get a proper livelihood in their upghat villages. In one of the Legislative Bodies in Delhi there was a debate the other day on unemployment. It was pointed out—I think rightly pointed out—that there was practically no unemployment in Bombay and that the best cure for unemployment in the whole of India was the spread of industrialism. Such as these now being carried out in the Mulshi Petha will assist the spread of industrialism in Bombay by increasing the supply of electrical energy. The activity of the industrial life of Bombay benefits a very large part of the peasant population not only in the Deccan but in the neighbouring Konkan districts.

The same honourable member complained about land being taken away from cultivators at Bhatgar. That again is an unfortunate instance because the water works at Bhatgar are directly for the production of agriculture in one of the tracts most liable to famine. The same member next directed to the Sukkur Barrage, I shall say a word about that work late but if the scheme is not considered to be for the benefit of the agriculturists, I do not know what it is for.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

Coming to the criticism that the nation building activities have been starved the Honourable Member observed: "I shall not weary you with a long list of figures but I will just give you some very brief figures from the many which I have extracted. In the last ten years our revenues increased from eight to fourteen and a half crores—an increase of 80 per cent. Our expenditure on education increased from 73 lakhs to 1·99 lakhs—an increase of 160 per cent. In medical and public health it increased from 27 to 72 lakhs—a rise of 170 per cent. In agriculture it rose from 12 to 53 lakhs or an increase of 190 per cent. Now let us compare these percentages with those of other provinces. I am taking 1921-22 because that is the last year for which we have figures from other provinces. In Bombay we spent 8·3 lakhs per million inhabitants on education as against 2·5 in Bengal, 3·2 in Madras, 3·1 in U. P. and 4·1 in the Punjab. Similarly we spent a very much larger proportion of money per head of population in the departments of medicine, public health, agriculture, roads, etc., than was done in other provinces. It may be said that we could do so because we are a richer Province than some others. But I think our money was also spent more directly for the benefit of the poor. Take the case of primary education. I think every member of this House will agree that the first object of a Government should be to give primary education to people. In Bombay in the current year out of 190 lakhs provided for education we spend .112 or 60 per cent. on primary education; in Bengal in 1921-22 they spent out of 121 lakhs provided for education, 78 lakhs or only 20 per cent. on primary education; in Madras the proportion spent on primary education was 44 per cent., in U. P. 4· per cent. and in the Punjab 36 per cent. I will take this opportunity of renewing the undertaking given that if there is any scheme for compulsory primary education ready in the coming year beyond the amount of Rs. 4,50,000 provided, the Finance Department will meet all the required expenditure under that head if the sources of revenue provided in the Budget remain. I do not for a moment suggest that our expenditure is all quite than can be desired. I think that our expenditure on all these necessary things is inadequate but we cannot spend more without having larger resources.

DEVELOPMENT AND SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Dealing with the above, the Honourable Member said:—

"Sir, the objects of the remarks in my opening speech on these subjects was to show that these were not hastily conceived or wildcat schemes worked out during the last three or four years. The facts pointed out in that speech have not been in any way controverted. One honourable member referred to the widespread bankruptcy that occurred in Bombay some sixty years ago. Let us compare what would have happened if we had now done the same thing that was done sixty years ago. The reclamation of the Back Bay was a very obvious work and appeared to business men an obviously paying proposition. As I stated in my speech, the work would have been undertaken before but for the War. The War brought great wealth to Bombay city, and private financiers were tumbling over one another to get the concession from Government. Government refused to grant it to any private party because they believed that if there was any profit in the scheme it ought to go to the public. If the concession had been given to a private company, what would have been the result? In view of the speculation that followed the war period in Bombay there would have been speculations in inflation in the prices of the shares, with the inevitable sequence of depression ruin and widespread disaster. The ruin would have been a hundred times worse than that which followed the share mania of the sixtees because the investing public was infinitely larger two years ago than it was sixty years ago. As regards the Salsette Development Scheme, that is admittedly a provision for a greater Bombay, which we all anticipate to come into existence. I have been associated with various public bodies, and connected with their administration in Bombay for many years. On several of these bodies, Sir, I have been a colleague of yours. You and I, Sir, if I may couple our names together, are aware of the great changes that have taken place in Bombay. The Leader of the House has told you that there have been great changes, and I think many say there have been great improvements. Personally however, when I go through Bombay, I do not think so much of the improvements, as of the lost opportunities; I think Bombay is full of lost opportunities, and the great object of these big schemes is to prevent other opportunities being lost before it is too late. Bombay I think the House will agree, is to a great extent an artificial city. It is a city that has been built up by far-seeing men. Periods of depression in its history have often occurred and they have been greater than the present depression. I would ask honourable members of this House to try to join with us in taking long views, and in working for the ultimate benefit of the city.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

I will say my last word, and that is about the Sukkur Barrage. There was a certain amount of criticism of the scheme. I noticed two critics particularly, one of them comes from the Nasik District and the other from Bombay City. Without any offence, I think I may say that they do not know very much about the local conditions. I do not suppose they know the difference between a karia and a hari. Among those who are qualified to judge, there is no such opposition. The Deputy President of the House who has great local knowledge is not against the construction of the Barrage, though he has criticised certain details of the expenditure. Honourable members have heard, though they may not have understood, the speech of Wadero Khan Saheb Karim Baksh Jatoi, in which he spoke of the benefits that would be conferred on Sind by the construction of the Barrage. I do not want to indulge in the garrulity that goes with old age. If I recall some of my old recollections it is not because I want to speak of myself. I went to Upper Sind, even before the Honourable Mr. Lawrence. I went there in 1895, and I visited the Punjab for the first time in 1897. That was in the cold weather and I was struck by the artificial canals in the Punjab flowing brimful of water at that time of the year. That was 26 years ago; nothing of that sort then existed in Sind, and nothing exists now. Cultivation in Upper Sind then depended largely on the floods which covered the country from Shikarpur to Sehwan from Ghotki to Eastern Naro. It was an enormous gamble but there were enormous prizes. Nowadays these floods have ceased and the gambling is now far less, but the prizes are almost non-existent. In addition to that, our hands have been forced by the Punjab Government. I do not want to suggest any blame to them. They had a river which they had already utilised and which they wished to utilise still further. If we allow an enormous quantity of water to run to waste we cannot complain if other persons use it, with the result that we have no water when we really need it. It is for this reason that this work has been taken in hand, and I wish to emphasise this, because I think there is a feeling almost of resentment in some parts of the House against this work. One honourable member, I think from Ahmednagar, complained of money being taken from the famine insurance fund and given to Sind. I would like to remind him and other members of the Council that it is not only the Deccan that subscribes to the famine insurance fund. Sind pays its full share, and so far Sind has not had a rupee from that fund. But this great work of the Sukkur Barrage has a wider value than the mere revenue it will bring in to Government. It will be a strong link in the bond of union which we hope will always remain between Sind and Bombay. There has always been a common feeling in Sind that that Province is not properly treated by the Bombay Government, that it does not get its proper share of the benefits in proportion to its contribution to the revenues of the Presidency. I do not wish to discuss the rights or wrongs of that impression which may not be correct. But I think Sind has a perfect right to ask when a work is decided to be necessary, it should be done with the full assistance and the full credit of the Bombay Government. Some alarm has been expressed by the zemindars in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts that the Barrage will affect the supply in their own canals. It is possible that the canals may be affected, unless they are properly protected, and Government has promised to make the necessary enquiry, and take the necessary action. Apart from this, the work will be of the greatest benefit to the city of Karachi, and is essential for Karachi and its development. There need be no jealousy between Bombay and Karachi. There is plenty of room for both in their respective spheres. But Karachi, I am inclined to think, will not develop so rapidly as some believe unless Sind is fully developed. The best way of securing this development as I have believed it for many years, is the construction of the Sukkur Barrage.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE SUBURBS

PASSENGER SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED AT BANDRA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 26.

On Sunday morning a gruesome spectacle was witnessed at the Bandra Railway Station. It was the dead body of a low-caste Hindu shockingly mutilated, he having been overnight run over by a train while crossing the rails. A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest.

On Monday morning a railway porter while on duty at the wicket gate a few paces to the north of the Andheri Station saw a donkey straying on the railway track and as he was engaged in driving it off both he and the animal were run over by a train and crushed to death.

CORONER'S COURT.

HINDU WOMAN MURDERED.

A Hindu woman residing at Mahim by name Luxmi Bai widow of one Pandurang was found murdered in her room. The evidence disclosed that her brother-in-law went yesterday morning to her room but on finding the doors closed from inside and no answer coming reported the matter to the Mahim Police. Deputy Inspector Colonna with his assistants went to the room and got in through the roof when they found Luxmi Bai's body lying on the cot. There were marks on her body and her jewellery missing, as also several articles in the room. The body was removed to the Coroner's Court for an inquest. After identifying it the inquest was adjourned to enable the Police to make enquiries into the murder.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITS SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court yesterday Mr. E. R. King held an inquest on the body of Byramji Hormusji Engineer (45). The evidence showed that the deceased was out of employment for some time past and was tired of life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

DADABHAI'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a pity that Sheth Narottam, a pioneer of Indian industry, should advance a flimsy argument regarding Dadabhai's statue. Because of some of the artists of Mother India sending rather high tenders, Narottam Sheth and the members of his Council, should think it proper to select a man outside India to prepare a statue of our grand old man is nothing but a mockery. Pherozeshah Mehta's statue which stands before the Corporation house does not at all give us the likeness of that uncrowned king. That one more statue will now be prepared by an artist outside India is a tragedy. Narottam Sheth must know that Indian sentiment is very keen on this point and only that national sentiment has allowed his Scindhia Steam Navigation Company to survive till to-day. Himself and Sir Dinshaw Wacha have given long sermons to the shareholders to keep the Company on because of its being a national industry. And I do not understand why a man of Sheth Narottam's calibre and generosity should advance such an argument. Dadabhai's statue must be made by the hands of an Indian artist only. These artists would be prepared to sacrifice something more because they would be doing yeoman service to the cause of the Motherland. For the greatest of India's sons—Dadabhai—they must in duty bound come down and lower their price. And even if they do not do so, they must be given the chance, and none else. That is patriotism, everything else is mockery. And people must raise their voice against any such act.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, Feb. 25.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Narottam Morarjee appearing in the issue of youur paper of the Monday I beg to inform you that so far as I know these was no open tender for the Statue of Dr. Dadabhai and I was not consulted at all. I am willing to execute the work at a price tendered by the English Aritst.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. PHADKE.

Bombay, February 24.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the statement in the letter on the above subject which was published in your issue of the 21st instant I have to state that I was neither consulted nor offered the tender for the Dadabhoy Statue.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. MHATRE.

Mahatre's Art Studio, Chowpatty.
Bombay, February 25.

GOOD SHOOTING AFFAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A Lucknow message states that Mr. Good was on a shooting excursion in the forest some twenty miles from Nainital, where it is alleged, he was accidentaly hit by a stray bullet from the gun of an Indian shikari. The Superintendent of Nainital police has proceeded to the spot. Authentic details are yet lacking.

Gibraltar.—The British steamer "City of Poona" bound to Calcutta from Clyde and Liverpool has put in for repairs to condenser tubes.—Reuter.

Paris.—Carpentier has contracted to meet the English heavy weight, Arthur Townley in Vienna on April 27th.—Reuter.

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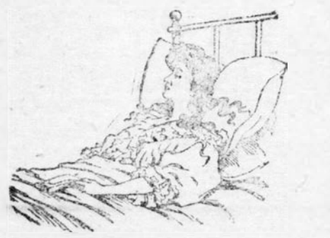

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DETECTIVE WORK IN HOSPITAL

PATHAN PATIENT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

A Pathan who was recently admitted as an indoor patient in the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad has just been taken in custody by the police as a suspicious character. When questioned on admission to the Civil Hospital the Pathan stated that he had only eleven rupees with him, but when required to put on hospital clothes he resolutely declined to remove his "Kabja". Suspicion having thus been aroused, his person was searched and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 600 were recovered from the "Kabja". On a careful examination of the currency notes, it was found that one or two notes were blood stained. On the Pathan's refusal to explain how he came by six hundred rupees, the police took him in custody and are making inquiries about his complicity in a murder.

In the Scottish League to-day Rangers beat Clydebank by three goals to nil and Celtic beat Hearts by four goals to one.—Reuter.

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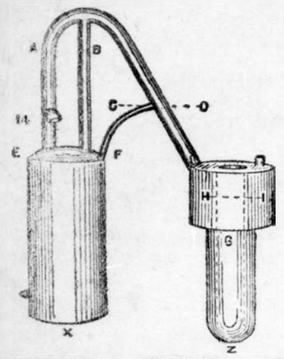

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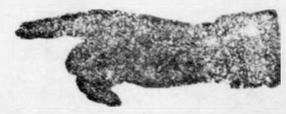

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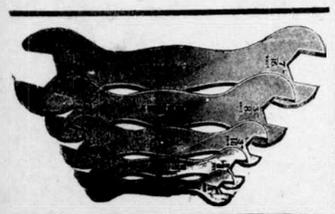

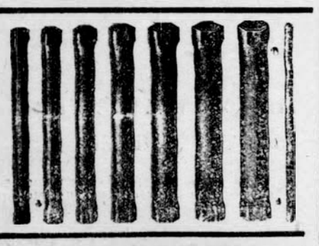

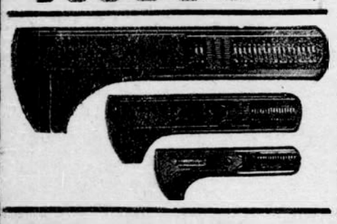

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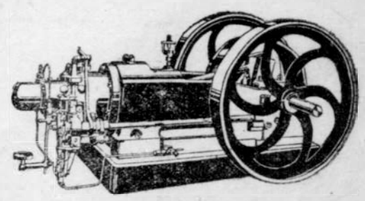

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